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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

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Conflicting Reports Relative to Movements of Troops on the

Plea for Cuban Independence and Annexation. Fernando Wood Retires from

the Fight for the Speakership. The Contest Now Supposed to Bo

Between Kerr and Randall. Mr. E. S. Tobey Declines the Indian

Commissionership.

Claims of the Union Pacific Railroad Sus tained by the Supreme Court.

Several of the Smaller Pacific Mail Sub-

sidy Suits Discontinued.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

son continues to push forward his warlike preparations in all the navy-yards of the country and in proportion as the magnitude of his opera-tions is disclosed and public curiosity or appro-bension aroused, the efforts of the authorities are increased not only to conceal the cause of all this activity but even prevent the public from knowing its extent. Every one connected with the Navy Department is forbidden to give any information in regard to the fitting out of vessels or transfer of officers, while members of the Cabinet either pretend to know nothing at all is simply making his sonual trans from colder to warmer waters member of the Cabinet said to-day tha for twenty-five years, except during the War, it had been customary to withdraw all ressels that could be spared from warm latitudes and nohealthy climates, and that at this season of the year a great number of them are always sent back. This year he said we have

MORE AVAILABLE VESSELS than herstofore, and therefore these transfers make more stir. This, he said, was sufficient explanation for all the present activity in havy circles, but this explanation, which has before been given from equally high sources, does not satisfy the public mind. The amount of money now being sent by the Secretary of the Navy is very great, and not warranted by the appropriations made during the last session of Congress unless it is intended to spend the greater, part of the available found. to spend the greater part of the available funds now and ask for more money after Congress meets. It is indeed now learned that every available iron-clad vessel which the Government owns has either been made ready for sea or is rapidly approaching that condition, and that each one of them has been supplied with outfit, torpedoes, and torpedo-apparatus, which have been prepared in the greatest haste. It is also reported that the Quartermaster-General's Department of the army has chartered a vessel in

TRANSPORT TROOPS TO PENSACOLA.

New York to

It is impossible to verify this latter repor-night, but army officers say, if it is true, it will night, out army omcors say, it it is true, it will not necessarily have any important significance, since it is customary to keep some troops at Peneacola, and it would be a very natural thing, at this season, especially in view of the preva-lance of yellow fewer in that port during the past two years, to send new troops to take the place of those who are now or have been recently of those who are now or have been recently there. Two new theories have been proposed within the past two days in explanation of the mysterious naval movements. The first is based on a report, which seemed to be authoritative, that Secretary Fish had, ten or fifteen days ago, sent Spain a peremptorly demand that she should make good her promise to abolish slavery in Cuba, and that the President desires to emphasize that demand by the presence within an available distance of a strong naval force. At the State Department it is not desired that the subject of Department it is not denied that the subject of slavery in Cuba has been often mentioned in notes that have been sent Cushing, and that our Government has repeatedly complained that the Spanish decree of emancipation has not been made effective. Indeed, it is quite probable that this weeks ago, but it is denied that this question of slavery in Cuba has been made a prominent

weeks ago, but it is denied that this question of slavery in Cuba has been made a prominent matter in any recent communication.

ANOTHER REPORT

that has also gained currency here is as follows: Gentemals come time ago recognized the beliggerency of Cuba, an act which was not at all pleasing to the Spanisa Government. Several mouths ago Spain sent a measenger to Gustemals to remonstrate against the action, and ask for its recision. This the Government of Guatemals refused to do, and now it is said Spain proposes a movement against the Central American Republics, which the President of the United States, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine, caunot permit. This story is also positively denied at the State Department. It is true that Spain did send a communication to Guatemals in regard to her recognition of Cuba, and that the manner in which it was sent,—by the military officers attached to the staff of the Captain-General of Cuba instead of by an accredited diplomatic agent,—more than its substance, displeased the Government of the latter, but Guatemals made a diguified reply, and so the matter ended four months ago.

NOTHING EXPRACEDINARY HAPPENING AT NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Refus Ingalls, Quartermater of this Military Division, has chartered the Gen. Meade to convey six companies of the Fifth Artillery to the South Coast, and the First Artillery, now at Key West, to the North. This fact has given rise to wild rumors that not only the Meade, but the Mississippi, Merrimack, Ontario, and a number of other ships, had been chartered to convey troops to Key West, and, in

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

fact, to Cuba. The truth is, simply, that it is the usual transfer of troops at this season of the year, it being customary to relieve those companies and regiments who espend the summer in the South at this time. The report has been abroad, also, that various war reasels had been ordered into commission.—among them the Sneanandah. The fact is that the activity at the Navy-Yard here is not extraordinary, and the Shenandoah is simply ordered here to be repaired and to receive new boilers. All rumors which may reach you by Associated Press or by special reports to a sensational courtrary are exaggerations of the facts. There is no war-cloud here whatever.

A PLEA FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ITS INDEPEND ENCE, AND ITS ULTIMATE ANNEXATION. ENGE, AND ITS ULTIMATE ANNEXATION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—It is pretty determinately settled by the Great Omniscients of our political inner-life that the President, in of our political inner-life that the President, in his coming message to the coming Congress, intends to propose to that body the recognition of Cuba's rights as a belligerent nation, and the acknowledgment in amplest terms of her belligerency. The apathy with which our country has heretofore regarded the struggles of the Liberators in Cuba, for their freedom from an over-the-sea despotsm, is a wonderful peculiarity of public sentiment, that owes its rise to forgettimess of nast personal history, and contactly of public sentiment, that owes its rise to forgetfulness of past personal history, and its continuance to the same, superinduced by home-troubles of an engrossing nature. What we lack, and have lacked, is time to meditate. But the time is at band when the everlasting

fitness of things is to be brought into active operation, and the sentiment and spirit of a dormant Administration are at length revolutionized into positive action, whose vivid results will immediately obliterate a great deal of the timidity of the past. What has heretofore mili-tated against Cuba with us, as well as want of thought upon the subject, is ignorance. The I will detail a little on Cubs as it is, not what it might be; which light can be reflected on the subject to the general benefit of the public.

subject to the general benefit of the public.

CUBA AS CUBA IS—FERTILITY.

The area of this combatant island is 47,050 square miles. Its population, by the last official statistical report, is 1,860,000 inhabitants. In area it is twice as large as Greece, four times as large as Belgium, and half as large again as Portugal; so, if the right of independence of Portugal; so, if the right of independence of mations is to be measured by their sizes. Cube is ahead of three other Powers to begin with. Before the war, its annual productions amounted in value to \$259,522,811, which, of course, is not a tithe of its ability if worked up to the proper pitch of cultivation. The negroes of the island number about one third of the population. Slavery is a Spanish institution, the Liberators having issued a prociamation of empacuration. spanish institution, the Liberators having usued a proclamation of emancipation.

One-balf of all the sugar consumed in the world is produced by Cubs. To temper the consumption of so much sugar, it evolves out of itself 10,000,000 of kilogrammes of coffee. Its mines supply a sixth of all the cepper in the universe. Tobacco and mahogany are two productions identified with the very name of the place.

place.

These details are dull,—necessarily so. Facts generally are when dished up like a Patent-Office Report; they might be enlivened by romanes, but the matter is too grave and serious to joke about; the enly thing I fear is, that, truth being stranger than fiction, I will compromise my veracity by telling too much in the subsequent details.

Cuba's foreign trade is, of course, limited; but there is every reason in the world of reasons why it should, if properly managed, and unprejudiced by external violence, be something immense. The coast—well, the whole island is a coast, indented with magnificent ports. Ha-

In the volume just published by the State Department on the commercial relations of the United States in 1874, is recorded on page 1,035 the following facts: "The island for Cuba is not worked up to its producing capacity by as much as one-half or two-thirds"; and that "The soil is probably the most productive in the world." Just imagine—or don't, for it threatens insanty—how Spain's despotism is keeping up the price of tobacco, sugar, and, in amediate way, whisky,—for Cuba can be turned into a regular old distillers of the chearing finid on account of the

—for Cuba can be turned into a regular old dis-tillery of the cheering fluid, on account of the immense saccharine produce it raises.

Talking about fertility: in the District of Colon, where the insurgents are now threaten-ing the sugar-fields, the depth of the top layer of soil averages from 16 to 18 vards. Farms in that country are inexhaustible in richness, and subsoil plows are things as unknown as unnec-

subsoil plows are subsections.

That the native Cubans are naturally progressive, is found in the fact that they had railroads, coasting steamers, and telegraphs, long before the stepmother country, old Spain, possessed those articles of modern cellightsoment. They are tolerably well Americanized in agricultural civilization, but not so much as they might be if that were more so, or if the continuation of hostination of hostinations.

Pedro Fardon, officer of volunteers, writes to a friend that—
Not a single Cuban will remain in this island, because we snoot all those we find in the fields, on the farms, and in every hovel.

To his father, this gentle son Pedro pens the following blithe epistle:
We do not leave a creature alive where we pass, be it man or beast. If we find cows, we kill them; if horses, ditto; hose, ditto; home, women, or children, ditto. As to the houses, we burn them. So every one receives his due; the men in balls, the beasts in tayonel-threasts. The island will remain a desert.

And the journal of the Home Government in Havana says that Valamessada's proclamation sud this sort of warfare does not even reach the proper requirements of carrying on the war as the most civilized nations continue theirs. Why, if hell were turned loose, its devils couldn't outdo the enemies of Cutan independence in atroofty.

And this our nation—which knows from ex-perience the gall of the most lenient foreign domination, which has had its rounds in the light for the grand prize of Independence, which was wonderfully glad to call in external assistance in its own struggle—stands like a blind, deaf mute, impervious to the miseries of a sister

is of.

Is cuba capable of self-qovernment?

In the Leader, of Pittsburg, some days ago, this question was analyzed to a pretty certain extent, and answered affirmatively, as I think, by the arguments offered in its favor. The article runs on as follows:

by the arguments offered in its favor. The article runs on as follows:

One serious point urged against the President's intentions is, that Guba, like Mexico, will be a screet on any nation that would anner it, or, left to fisself, its people will amuse thannelves by abooting and garroting one another. It is even stated that the President regards this anticipation with sufficient seriousness to cause himself some magivings about acting as promptly as he might in their benail.

Such fears, though at first sight partly natural, are as groundless as the feet of Attas hoding up the earth. In the first place, there are no Indians in Cuos. In Mexico, by besting on a tight calf-akin, one can summon half-a-dozen thousand Iudians in half as many days, who are always ready to tie a loud-colored assa about their waist, shoulder a musket, and follow a fit and a leader to the death, as ignorant and as careless as cows. There are no Indians in Cuba; so that great spirit of insurrection and ciril war is removed.

The negroes number about two to three whites; here are 600,000 negroes and about 900,000 whites, The enancipation of these former by the Liberators puts them on something of a similar footing,—that is, loont as similar as they are beginning to have here. These negroes are, on that account, advisedly patrices, liavery has never been a curse among them, as their could into was much of the same sort as that of their soc in Maryland and Virginia before the War,—a striarchal sort of vasasiage.

race in Maryland and Virginia before the War,—a patriarchal sort of vassalaga.

Another point might have been urged in this respect, as regards the utter and complete difference of the Cubans and Mexicaus in point of religion. The Catholic Church has not had for forty years any temporal power in the island; it is not possessed of any wealth to excite the public greed of aither party; and has exercised at no time any political influence in soly direction. The Cubans are, taken all in all, imbued with an American-like indifference in religious affairs; and there is no such thing among them as lugging Church and State in together, and, from the conjunction of the two opposite poles, provoking the bitter and ruinous effects that have so seriously injured the South and Central American States and Mexico for so long a period. When the Nicaraguan Canal is opened, this island will be the keystone to the Western World, and the supply-station of the merchant-fleets of the universe. When the golden opportunity of gaining such a prize presents itself—identified, too, with justice—to our nation, we are something less intellectual than those if we don't take advantage of the occasion, and settle the long-hruited subject by recognition and. are something less intellectual than idiots if we don't take advantage of the occasion, and settle the long-bruited subject by recognition, and, if

necessary, annexation.

It is a matter worthy of immediate action. Our way lies straight before us. We have everything to back us in the issue, everything to gain, and can lose nothing. When the last Spanish ships-of-war shall have sailed back to the Old World, and the last Spanish soldier in Cubs be a prisoner on parole, that beautiful land will rise from its asnes and bloom like a garden of the Lord at the gates of our continent.

Groupe Douglas.

CONGRESS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—Fernanda Wood has withdrawn from the contest for the Speakership. It was, he says, a matter of dignity. He could not endure to train with men who would

The the Control of the parties the parties of the p

He has been a conservative, and has always agreed with Secretary Fish on the Cuban question. Sam Cox, failing to secure either the Speakership or Chairmanship of Ways and Means, wants to be at the head of the Foreign

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Ex-Senator Thomas A. Hendricks denies the report that he came here to work in behalf of Representative Kerr for the Speakership. He says he came here for two reasons: First, to attend to some cases before the Supreme Court; and, second, to give an emphatic contradiction to the story that he is opposed to Mr. Kerr on the ground that it may interfere with his own chances for the Presidency. He says that while Mr. Kerr and himself entertain views on the financial question not in accord, he is not opposed, but would like to see Mr. Kerr chosen to preside over a Democratic House.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. the United States Supreme Court this morning Union Pacific case was a povel one. The leading by messengers rushing about with stock jobbing telegrams. The Court had so well kept their

telegrams. The Court had so well kept their counsel in the matter that rumors of an opposite decision were current to the very moment when the opinion was announced.

[To the Assented Press.]

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States was delivered to-day by Associate Justice Davis as the unanimous expression of the Court. It opens with the statement of both sides to the case, which involves the retention or non-resention by the Government of half the compensation due the road for the transportation of mails, and military, and Indian supplies as reimbursement for interest paid on bonds issued to the corporation to aid the construction of the railroad. One of the grounds for the retention is the general right of setoff. It is true, says the Court, this right as a general principle exists in the Government, and is commonly exercised when settling with those having claims against it, but manifestly the rules applicable to ordinary claims for services readered the United States do not apply to this controversy. The bonds in question were issued by the United States to aid the construction of a great national highway. In themselves they do not impute any obligation on the part of the corporation to pay them, and whether, when the Government has paid the interest on them, an obligation arises on the part of the composition to refund it, depends wholly on the conditions on which the bonds were delivered to the corporation, and received by it. The Court goes on to review the legislation of Congress, and the reasons which made imperative a national highway to the Pacific, which would bind together the widely-separated parts of a common country, and farnish a cheap and expeditions mode of transportation for troops and supplies, and it was felt the Government. the direct execution of the enterprise.

Besides, there was a vast, unpopulated territory lying between the Missouri and Sacramento Rivers, practically worthless without the facilities afforded by a railroad for the transportation of persons and property. With its construction the agricultural and mineral resources of the territory could be developed, and settlements made where settlements were possible. Cheaper transportation was needed for mails and supplies for the army and Indians. The building of the road was universally deemed a bold and hazardous undestaking. It was nothing to the purpose to say the difficulties disappeared in a great measure after the trial, and that the road was constructed at less cost of une and money than was considered possible. No argument can be drawn from the wisdom that comes after the fact. The project was not conceived for private ends, and the prevalent opinion was that it could not be worked out by private capital alone. It was a national work, originating in a national necessity, and requiring national assistance.

NUMBER 97.

bond matured. The right to retain the amount due to the Company for services rendered and to apply it to the indebtedness of the Company cannot be construed into a requirement that the Company was to pay the interest from time to time, and the principal when dua. It is fair to infer that Congress approved that the service to be rendered by the road to the Government would

EQUAL THE INTEREST TO BE PAID, and that was not an unreasonable expectation. Congress did not act for the benefit of private persons, but for an object deemed essential to the security of the country, as well as the prosperity of the country. There is enough in the scheme of the set, and in the purpose contemplated by it, to show that Congress unvey intended to impose on the Company the oblige

the security of the country. There is enough in the scheme of the act, and in the purpose contemplated by it, to show that Congress never intended to impose on the Company the obligation to pay current intends.

By the act of 1864, the grant of lands we doubled, and the Government lieu was made a second instead of a first mortgare, and a provision was inserted that only one-half of the amount due by the Government for transportation should be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of the road.

The subsequiant acts of Congress in relation to the bringing of suits in the Court of Claims are aliaded to, and the Court finally concludes as follows: We cannot go into an argument on the consequences which follow our decision. Consequences are not an argument to be considered in the determination of questions, Whether an act of Congress is more or less politic and wise, it is not our province to determine. When we have declared the meaning of it, if there be power to pass it, our duly in connectified with it is ended. The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

THE CURRENCY.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The Comptrolltional Banking system, and showing why it should be continued as at present organized. The following table exhibits the operation of Jan. 14, 1875, from the date of their passage to Nov. 1, 1875: National Bank circula-tion outstanding June 20, 1874, 8349,-894,182; issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875, 84,734,500; redeemed and re-Jan. 14 to Nov. 1, 1875, \$14,570,305; surrendered between the same dates, \$2,690,918; total redeemed and surrendered. \$17,261,223; issued between the same dates, \$10,936,675; decrease from Jan. 14 to Nov. 1, 1875, \$6,274,543; circulation outstanding, Nov. 1, 1875, \$6,274,543; circulation outstanding, Nov. 1, 1875, \$365.586,902; balance of legal-tender notes remaining on deposit in the Treasury June 20, 1874, to refeem circulating notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, \$3,813,675; deposited from June 20, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875, to redeem National Bank circulation, \$33,762,567; deposited from June 20, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875, to redeem National Bank circulation redeemed by the Treasurer from June 20, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875, \$17,337,587; legal-tender notes remaining on deposit Nov. 1, 1875, \$20,-233,642; amount of legal-tender notes permanently retired under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, \$8,763,766.

NOTES AND NEWS.

TOBETING ILLEGITIMATE.

Species Dispatch to The Canceno Irribune.

Washington, D. C., Nev. 29.—Judge Wylie shvered the opinion of the Court in the case of leed and Clark against L. M. Black. This is the Montana war claim case, in which defendant made a cout act with plaintiffs to prosecute certain war claims made by Montana, and in the Court balow a judgment was given. The Court bolds, with the Supre ne Court of the United States, that all contracts for procuring legislation are void, and set aside the judgment

below.

Tom Scott, it is said, has engaged the Johnson House, a portion of the Arington, for head-quarters for the winter. His agents are very certain of the encess of the Southern Pacific, and are making the most extended arrangements

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Mr. E. S.
Tobey, of Boston, informed Secretary Chandler
thus afternoon that he should be obliged to decoline the position of Commissioner of Indian
Affairs tendered him by the President.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorizes William Nicholson, General Agent of the Associated Commistee of Friends on Indian Affairs, to say that Supt. Hosg has not been removed, and that his removal has not been contemplated, and that his only connection with the Pottowatamie masters is that as an officer of the Government, he is diligently prosecuting those who have defrauded the Indians. Friend Hosg desires to reture from his present position when dealres to retire from his present position when ever the Board shall think proper to designate

TENDERED ANOTHER POSITION.

TENDERED ANOTHER POSITION.

Secretary Chandler has invited Commission
with to remain in the Department as his cocutai clerk in the immediate charge of buse coming up to the Secretary from the B

The Darken-Caral Scheme.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the route for the proposed ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans report that they are of the opinion, after a full investigation, that the Nicaragua route as best, and estimate that the work from the harbor of Breto, on the Pacific, to Greytown, on the Atlantic, can be constructed at a total cost not exceeding \$66,000.000. From this investment, the Commission claims that an enormous return would be made, especially in shipment to European and American ports on the Atlantic of Calfornian products. It is regarded of the highest importance that the United States take some action at once to carry out the plans of the ship-canal, in order to prevent France or England from reaping the honor and profit of the great anterprise.

RETHERMENT OF LEGAL-TENDERS. THE DARIEN-CANAL SCHEME.

RETIBEMENT OF LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the retirement of \$764,472 of outstanding legal-tenders, that amount being 30 per cent of the National Bank circulation issued during the

A PARTIAL JUDGE.

It is said on apparently good authority that President Grapt has determined to remove E. T. Dunne. Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory, on account of the position he has assumed in public speeches on the school-flued question. He is an ardent Catholic, and has indicated his desire that his co-religionists shall have a share of the common-school fund set apart for their spe ial courtod. This places him is open opposition to the President's lowa speech on the school question.

THE WEATHER.

That Boreas had paid a visit to this pelghbor hood was evidenced yesterday morning by the hieroglyphics which were frostily traced on every hood was evidenced yesterday morning by the hieroglyphics which were frostily traced on every window-pane. To many the unexpected sight was a welcome one. Especially was the soul of the retail merchant gladdeved, as he refl cted upon the increased sales of heavy clothing which the sudden approach of winter would produce. Doubtless, however, there was one class of men who regarded the key windows with a feeling bordering on anguism, as they turned over in bed and thought of the kitchen fire that had to be tindled, and that obstinately refused to be kindled by any one except themselves.

The first ones to feel the outside frigidity were the newsboys,—the scantily-clothed nomads who apparently never go to sleep or cease their monotonous, shull cries. These urchins, as they gathered around the newspaper offices at 4 Docot in the morning, with the thermometer at 4 degrees below zero, showed planely their disgust at the weather-change. For the time being their usual exuberance was utterly quenched, and the expressions to which they gave vent were doleful and profane in the extreme.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the thermometer stood exactly at zero, but a bitting wind from the north made it seem much colder. The thousands of people who seek their places of business on the South Side at that hour, exhibited an extraordinary partiality for street cars, and the number of pedestrians was surprisingly limited. The

ber of pedestrians was surprisingly limited. The few who might have been seen on the streets burried along at an ungraceful gait, holding their hands to their ears as if they didn't at all want to hear the varied languare which Nature, in its invisible forms, was speaking to them.

Following is a record of the temperature as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison atreet (Tribuyus Bulding); 8 a.m., 9; 10 a.m., § deg.; 12 a.m., 8 deg.; 3 p.m., 8 deg.; 8 p.m., 13 deg.

AT THE EAST.

Bosrox, Mass., Nov. 29.—A severe gale of wind has prevailed here to-day, at one time the velocity of the wind reaching 65 miles an hour. It seems to have extended all along the New England Coast. Reports from several other points indicate rapidly falling mercury and nanusually high wind.

other points indicate rapidly falling mercury and nausually high wind.

MONTFILLE, Vt., Nov. 29.—The mercury indicates 6 degrees below zero. Wind unprecedentedly high.

ROCKESTAR, Nov. 29.—The canalis frozen over stiff in this section.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The signal officer reports a wind velocity of 156 miles per hour on Mount Washington this afternoon. This is the highest velocity recorded at that station since its establishment. The temperature was 24 degrees below zero.

Tonorro, Opt., Nov. 29,—The weather throughout Ontario and Quebec is tempestuous and cold. The thermometer here has failen 35 degrees in twenty-four hours. At Quebec and in the Ottawa district over a foot of snow has failes. At Quebec City the thermometer is 2 degrees above zero.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 29.—From freezing point at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the meioury rapidly sunk till it reached 14 deg. below zero this morning, and did not rise to zero during the day, standing 7 below zero at 6 o'clock. There was a slight flurry of snow this evening.

Special Disputch to The Chicago I risume.

Dayestour, Is., Nov. 29.—The river is frozen were at this point, and the ferry boat went into winter quarters last evening. Thermometer 5 below.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30-1 a. m.-For the lake region, Chio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and northerly, rising temperature, partiy cloudy weather, and snow or rain from Dakots and Nebrasks to Northern Michigan, possibly followed in the Northwest by rising barometer and cold northwesterly winds.

June,	Bar.	Thr Hu	Win	d.	Rain W	her.
6:63 a. m.		1 7	N. W., fr	esh	Clea	r.
2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m.	30.50	10 10	0 N. W., fr	cani.	I.t.	
9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	30,56	171 6	"N., fresh	mana.	Th's	100
The second second second	****		i,E., fresh			
Maximum thermometer, 23; minimum, 0. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CEI2AGO. Nov. 29—Midnight.						
Stat on.	Bar.	Thr	Hind.	Rain	Weathe	r.
Chicago	19.40	10 E.	, fresh	02	Light an	STATE OF
Chicago Cheyenne Brecket 'ge	19.40	19 E 46 W -8'8.	fresh fresh E., gentle	.02	Light an Clear. Far.	STATE OF
Cheyenne.	19.40 129.45 31.25 43.54	19 E. 45 W -8 S. 6 N	fresh fresh E., gentle	.02	Light an Clear, Far. Clear,	STATE OF
Chicagt Cheyenne. Brecket 'ge Davenport. Denver Duluth	19.40 19.45 34.25 33.54 31.03	10 E 45 W -0 8. 6 N 42 8.	fresh fresh E., gentle E., gentle light fresh	.02	Light an Clear, Far, Clear, Clear, Light sne	ow.
Chicago Cheyenne. Brecket 'ge Davenport, Denver	19.40 19.45 34.25 33.54 31.68 31.64 31.36	19 E 45 W -8'8. 6 N 42 8. -98. 25 E. -12 8.	fresh fresh E., gentle E., gentle light	.02	Light an Clear, Far, Clear, Clear, Light sne Cloudy, Light and	OW.

FOREIGN.

The Russians Suffer Serious Re verses in Khokand.

Fears Entertained that Many of the Smaller Garrisons are Massacred.

Welve Thousand Egyptians Surprised and

Slaughtered by Abyssinians. The French Assembly Adopts the Arrondissemen

Clause of the Electoral Bill. KHOKAND.

EUSSIAN LOSSES.
LONDON, Nov. 29.—Accounts from Tiflis represent the Russian losses as heavy in the recent rising at Khokand. A part of the garrison was

London, Nov. 30-6 a. m.-A special from London, Nov. 39—6 a. m.—A special from Vienna reports that no reassuring news from Khokand was received at St. Petersburg yester-day. It is feared that a majority of the smaller Russian garrisons have already been massacred, and that Khokand is surrounded by natives.

ARYSSINIA. SLUGHTER OF EGYPTIANS. London, Nov. 29.—A telegram from Alexandria says that the Abyssicians surprised and killed 1,200 Egyptians, including seventeen offi-

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Mark Lane Express

review of the grain markets for the past week save: "England has had a dragging trade, with savs: "England has had a dragging trade, with an occasional decline, owing chiefly to want of condition in samples. In Holland and Belgium former rates are maintained. In Germany there has been slight fluctuations. In France the quotations are generally unchanged, aithough in some provincial markets there has been an advance of a shilling, owing to small supplies. Algeria is suffering from severe drought."

THE CANAL-SHAIR PURCHASE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—M. De Lesseps has issued a circular in which be says he regards England's purchase of the Khedive's shares as a fortunate thing, and the consequence will be the reaminisation by the British Government of its former hostility to the interests of the shareholders of the canal.

Cave, Paymaster-General, will go to Egypt to inquire into the financial condition of the khe-dive's Government.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Assembly has finally adopted the clause of the Electoral bill providing for voting by arondissement. In the division the Assembly stood 401 for and 200 against the

SPAIN. BAN SEBASTIAN. HENDATE, Nov. 29 .- The Carliets have co enced again a vigorous bombardment of Sa

INDIA AND CHINA THE PERANG UPRISING.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Penangara it is not expected that the British troop will meet with any serious resistance at Perak. THE MARGERY MURDER.

A telegram from Shanghai says the British Inquiry Commission met a man who warned them that a large force was assembled at Yunnan, and reasstance to the investigation into the murder of Mr. Margery might be expected.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Barry Sullivan made his first bow in a Chicago theatre Aug. 15, 1859. In the sixteen years that have elapsed since then time has ap-parently dealt lightly by him. He seems still almost a young man, His first play then, as now, was "Richelien." In the cast supporting him sixteen years ago were Mesers. Bradley, Myers, and Dilloo, and Mrs. Leighton. There was not, probably, in the theatre last night one was not, probably, in the theatre hast night one person who was present at the first representation. To all intents and purposes, Mr. Sullivan was a stranger, and his conception of the magnificent, time-defying Cardinal was as fresh as if it had never before been presented by him in

Chicago.

The key to the character of Richelieu has been ght for in vain, and even to this d many acute critics grope blindly in search of it, without success. It lies in the famous soliloquies, brief but pregnant with meaning, at the end of the area act and the beginning of the third. In these, if anywhere, we must look for a revelation of the inner soul, and an uncovering of the very heart of the Cardinal; for in no other place does be give the reuse to his speech and cast off dose be give the reins to his speech and cast off disguise. The two solitoquies referred to are both in the same vein. When taken apart, the second seems almost a continuation of the flist. The sheme of discourse in both places is Power. It is true the subject is viewed in different lights. In the dirst solitoquy—beginning "O godlike power!"—the Cardinal speaks in the fullness of his pride, and dedicates him-elf afreen not only to the pursuit of Power, but to securing the salvation of France:

All earth shall never pluck thes from my heart. My mistress, France: my wedded wife, sweet France! Who shall proceism divorce from the and me?

The second solitoquy, at the beginning of the third act, is still on the old theme—Power. Sages have said it is a vain pursuit; but, reasons

Sages have said it is a vain pursuit; but, reasons the Cardinal:

Ye safe and formal men, Who write the deeds, and with unfeverish hand Weigh in nice a sates the motives of the great, Ye cannot know what ye have never tried. It will be observed that the tone of the two soliloquies is sirkingly similar. The presumption that they furned a strue index to the character of the Cardinal is berne out by the speech of Joseph, the confidant and familiar, in the opening speech of the fifth act (the scene containing it was out last night):

of Joseph, the confident and familiar, in the opening speech of the fifth act (the scene containing it was out last night):

The Cardinal Trembles tween life and death. His life is power. Smite one—say both.

We have offered this new view of an old subject because it seems to be called for. It is time some actors should look about and take their reckonings in this magnificent play, clase we shall have the modern school entertaining as distorted views as Mr. Macready, who never could find Richeleu anything but an inconsistent character. To him, no doubt, the apostrophe to France and Power was as idea a piece of declamation as the dialogue between the going out of Clermont and the coming in of Baradas, just before the famous scene in which the circle of Holy Church is drawn.

Let us see, now, how Mr. Sullivan adapts himself to the theory of Richelieu's character as already indicated. His impersonation is consistent throughout. It is monochrounate, and does not always miss being monotonous. The Cardinal does not for one instant drop his mask in company. He never forgets his love for France and power. His amoitton never deserts him. His indomitable will buoys him up to the end. Julie is to him but little more than an instrument to power; De Mauprai nothing more. Joseph and Francois are only servants. France is his mistress, but he claims to be and insists on being the master of France. The character is made harmonious in all its parts. It becomes, in consequence of its harmony and want of variety, exceedingly difficult to powers, the charms of a trained elecutionist. Few parts now on the stage require of the settor a more flavials to give perfect assisfaction. He conceives well, but he executes clumsily. He is a fine closer-sailor, but not a navigator. There is no flaw in his chart, but shipwreck in his steering. What he lacks particularly are the charms of a trained elecutionist. Few parts now on the stage require of the settor a more flavials or passion he had always the right kind of voice. So it has pened that

leaseness or bad training, were quite apparent. Putting ande these defects, it is possible to flud nothing but praise for the actor. His conception of the part seems to be the most just and actionarity that has ever been presented here, and his powers of execution fall notably only in the climaxes. He is no orator. But he has invested the part with proch page hughests some

son has powers of execution full notably only in the climares. He is no orator. But he has invested the part with much new business, some of which might well be imitated by American actors. It would be strange, indeed, if an actor of decided talent who has acted Richelies so many hundred times as Mr. Sullivan should not have added little touches of his own to the representation, and enhanced its beauties. In this respect, as we have said, Mr. Sullivan is not disappointing. He is, if not the greatest Richeles, one of the most interesting who have ever been in Chicago.

The supporting parts last night were, as a rule, badly or indifferently rendered. Mrs. Murdoch as Julie decidedly lacked force, and her charms of person could not compensar for her deficiencies of voice. Mr. Gissin's De Mampral was only tolerable; it is not one of his best parts. The dedicating of Richelies to etarnal justice was overstrained. Towards the close Mr. Gossin was much more pleasing. The Francois of young Mr. McVicker was less than it should have been,—th fact, exceedingly bad. There was no excuse for his forgetting his lines, as he has played the part several times before. Francois is properly a woman's part, though it was not so played in the original cast, either in England or America. It has often been so played in Chicago, and to considerable advantage. Some of the minor characters last night were pleasantly done. The De Beringhen of Mr. Seymour was clever and artistic throughout; Mr. Hurley made an acceptable Louis, and the little part of the First Secretary was intelligently read. Mr. Catheart, who travels with Mr. Sullivan and plays Baradas, should have been mentioned before. He is an English actor of the old school,—somewhat given to strutting and mouthing,—but withal accustomed to bring out the meaning of his lines in strong relief. He is said to be invaluable in fencing seenea, and at reheareals; hence his attachment to Mr. Sullivan.

Sullivan.

The audience last night was the most enthrestactic that has been seen at McVicker's this season. It summoned Mr. Sullivan before the currain as the close of each act. He seemed, for his part, to carry his bitter cynicism and withering contempt before the curtain. Perhaps he thought—

When my play was
Acted to dull tiers of incloss gapers,
Who had no soul for poetry, I heard not
Applause in the proper places.
The play was cut last night, rather unexper

The play was cut last night, rather unexpectedly, and in such a way that one character whose name was printed on the bills did not appear at all. The change was not for the better. So also, the Cardinal was not shown, stretched upon his bed at the end of the third act, when the conspirators invade his chamber at the castle; and without this vivid spectacle De Mauprat's assurance that the Cardinal was dead seemed to afford too easy satisfaction. afford too easy satisfaction

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The County Treasurer's Bond--What It Secures.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday af-ternoon, President Burdick in the chair. All

Judge Wallace, by letter, requested that the original salary of the record-writer in his Court be restored. Referred to the Committee on Pub-

ic Service.

The Recorder of Deeds sent in a communication of the second tion relative to the organizing of a workingforce of clerks to prepare the abstract-books Referred to the Committee on Public Records.
A request for additional accommodations in
the County Juli. sent in by the Sheriff, was referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Ac-

quested that the former salaries of their Cierks be restored. Referred.

A statement from the County Treasurer ex-plained that the Public Service Fund as nearly exhausted. Referred to the Committee on Fi-

Commissioner McCaffrey was afraid that the action taken by the Bard on the salary question was unjust to several county employes. The Judges all appeared to be duestisfied with the matter. He moved that the question be

taken from the table and recommitted. Lost by a tis vote.

MR. HUCK'S BOND.

Commissioner Clough presented the bonds of L. C. Huck, County Treasurer, the amount being \$4,000,000 as Treasurer and \$2,000 as Collector. The bonds were rigned by the following gentlemen: Berthold Lowenthal, Charles H. Schwab, Thomas Lyoch, Jacob Rosenberg, Henry A. Kohn, Michael Braud, George Schneider, William H. Bradley, Penjamin H. Campbell, Schuyler S. Benjamin, John R. Walsh, Frederick Mah'a, Martin N. Kampall, J. Irving Pearce, Charles R. Steele, Charles H. Ourtis, George M. Pullman. Pullman.
Commissioner Clough moved that the bond of

000,000; and that it be referred to the F

Committee with instructions to report at next meeting. Commissioner Holden said that the Committee on Finance had already made their report, and on Finance had already made their report, and he did not see any necessity for the motion. Commissioner Cloudy understood that the Committee had fixed the bonds at \$3,590,000. Commissioner McCaffrey, in order to settle matters, moved that the amount be changed to \$4,000,000, which prevailed.

The Committee on Finance reported, fixing the amount a coording to the resolution.

Owing to some informality in the report, Mr. Clough not having signed it since the amount was enanged, Commissioner Holden moved to reconsider the whole matter.

After some delay and a wordy agnable, the

After some delay and a wordy equabble, the rejort was received, the adverse decision of the Chair being overruled.

The following opinion of Mr Rountree, Countries was received. Attorney, was read : y Attorney, was read:

The Committee on Finance ask of me what money
and property the bond of the County Treasurer se

The Committee on Finance sak of me what monays and property the bond of the County Treasurer secures.

By the statute, the individual holding the office of County Treasurer is required to give two bonds,—one as County Treasurer, the other as Collector of Tares, which latter office he holds by virtue of nis office as Treasurer. The form of the bond required as Treasurer is defined by the statute, and its condition requires in into perform all the duties which are, or may be, required by law to be performed by him as Treasurer of the County, and when he shall be succeeded in office, to surrender and deliver over to his successor in office all books, papers, money, and other things belonging to said county and appertaining to his office. It will be observed from the said condition of the bond required by law of the County Treasurer, as Treasurer, that the bond is not designed to secure the performance of his duties as Collector, nor its secure other than county property and moneys in his possession or under his control. Moneys paid to the Treasurer, as Collector, for other than county property and moneys in his possession of that bond, in case of failure to pay over State, city, town, villags, and other taxes to the proper sunhorities, is provided for by the Revenue Law.

The moneys the County Treasurer obtains possession of are derived from the tax levy for county purposes, for licenses granted to keep dram-shops in incorporated towns, from sales of estrays, and by way of exchest, from the various county offices, etc. The saggregate of them, together with the reside of county property in the possession of the Treasurer, so differ the sale executed bond in such penalty and with such security as the County Board, therefore, to determine the amount of the bond and the security to be given by the incoming County Treasurer.

On motion of Commissioner Holden, the communication was spread upon the reasurest convenience, Carried.

structions to report at their earliest convenience. Carried.

THE SUPPLIME COURT VACANCY.

The Committee on Public Service reported in reference to the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the place made vacant by the Hon. W. K. McAllister, resigned, designating the places in wards and county towas, each one being made a precinct. The election will occur on Dec. 21. The report was adopted.

The Committee also recommended that elerks and judges of election be allowed compensation at the rate of £2 per day each for two days, which was agreed to.

Commissioner Holden offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Collector of Cook County be, and he is hereby, instructed to pay finto the County Tressury the sum of \$15,000 from the cost account, and place the same to the credit of the general fund.

MISCRILANEOUS.

Commissioner Hesting moved that the fat hogs at the County Farm be disposed of, Carried.

A resolution directing the Warden of the In-

hoge at the County Farm be disposed of. Carried.
A resolution directing the Warden of the Insane Asylum to make an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures of the institution during the fiscal year was passed.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

James P. Slade, of Bellevue, has resigned as Trustee of the Illinous Industrial University, and W. I. Flagg, of Alton, was pasteriny appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Members of the Board of Public Works Become Peremptory.

They Will Prepare a Ground-Plan of Their Own---Tilley's Plan Rejected.

The County Architect in the Ascandant.

Another series of the pleasant consulting enouts between the two new Court-House architects, Mesers. Tilley and Egan, were en-acted yesterday before the three gentlemen who comprise the Board of Public Works. Nine o'clock was the hour set for the first dialogue. o'clock was the hour set for the first dialogue, but at that time only Mr. Egan appeared, fol-lowed by his suite, each member carrying a bundle which much resembled the map of the Canni-bal Islands or New Jersey. Each entered the of the building.—for such they were,—
took off their overcoats, gave a deep sigh, and
sat down, apparently much relieved. Mr. Egan
chatted with the Commissioners until 11 o'ctock,
but Mr. Tilley failed to make his appearance,

himself, which was unanimously carried.

The hour-hand of the clock pointed to noon

two architects were seen coming south on La-Saile street. One carried what appeared to be a series of flags of truce, but which were the inte-rior plans of the new Court-House, for the city ortion, as designed by Mr. Tilley. The two get

portion, as designed by Mr. Thiey. The two gamtiemen walked into the office of the Board of
Public Works amid a faint murmar of applause.

Mr. TILLEY

stated that the coloring of his interior had taken
up his time, and had kept him till that late hour.
The plans were then briefly talked over, and the
meeting adjourned till afternoon. 2 o clock.

At that time the plans were again submitted,
and Messus Prindivile, Thompson, and Wahi
began to overhaul them.

Architect Egan clasmed points of variance
with his plans, reported in The Transung last
week, as regards windows and light; and the
fact was pretty thoroughly shown that advantages in this regard were about equal, and, if
anything, in favor of Mr. Tilley's plan was on the
Greek-cross pattern, which has been fully described in these columns herestofors. As has
been the case before, the architects were wide
apart. Towards the close the conference became a little interesting. Mr. Prindiville stated
that the gentiemen must get up

An ENTRELY NEW PLAN

Mr. Egan said they could get one up hand
Mr. Egan said they could get one up hand-

of an elevation.

Mr. Egan said they could get one up handsome in design, and treat is in different orders. They could use the suppressed domes, as in Mr. Tilley's pian, if desired, but he would not be ole notil the plan was adopted County Commissioners.

Tiley though he ought to have a little time and something to say in the matter. He had some ideas, and he thought that his plans should

be considered.

Mr. Prindiville said that, if Mr. Tilley's ideas were carried out, there would be no Court-House in twenty-five years.

Mr. Tilley said it was the same on Mr. Egan's

Mr. Egan said he was willing to change the plane, root and branch, at once, if only ordered he would go into an office with Mr. Egan at once, and willingly.

Mr. Wahl thought the county had got the start of the cit. Mr. Wahl thought the county had got the start of the city.
Mr. Thilev and Mr. Egan now indulged in a lit-le word-sparring, during "high "rights," etc., were discussed, and area Tillev's plan, which had been adopted by city and county.

Mr. Egan said that this action had been rescinded by the county.
Mr. Tilley held that it was illegal and one-sided.

hir. Egan said he was no lawyer, and had no legal views.

This line of conversation threatened to continue for some time longer, when Mr. Princivile called order.

Mr. Thompson now put in an oar, and said to Mr. Titley that one thing was certain, that they would not build on his plan.

Mr. Tilley's face lengthened visibly at this remark.

Mr. Egan suggested that the two srelitects take a back seat, and let the Commissioners, who are practical men, study up the ma ter for three days and prepare a plan.

Mr. Tilley said he didn't know about that.

Mr. Prindiville said that they would prepare plan whether he liked it or not. Mr. Wahl suggested that, as the Committees were to meet to-day, perha a the architects could agree by that time and harmonize them

plans.
Air. Egan said they were too wide apart. They might as well try to bring the North and South Poles togetner, or harmonize the two poles of different magnets by joining them.
Mr. Wahi said that they must make up a different plan if the Board of Public Works said so.
Mr. Egan thought he could not until the County Board ordered him.
Mr. Want thought there would be no trouble from that quarter.

Mr. Want thought there would be no trouble from that quarter.

Mr. Thompson stated that they could get a plan not much at variance with the present ones, and make at bold in finish.

Too costly.

Mr. Wahl thought Mr. Tilley's plan would cost \$4,000,000, which would be too much, unless the city and county rescinded their action.

This brought the relative cost of the buildings into the discussion, and it was stated that Mr. Egan's plan could not be built for the money appropriated.

appropriated.

Mr. Egan thought he would come within

Mr. Egan thought he would come within \$50,000.

Mr. Prindiville thought different, and said if Mr. Egan came anywhere near as close to his estimate, \$1,250,000, he would be doing well. He said that the building without a dome, complete, would cost \$2,500,000, and the dome \$500,000 more.

THE DOME.

Mr. Tilley said he could build his dome, from the ground up, for \$350,000.

Another desultors a saion followed, during which Mr. Thomp — engested that the Board get up a ground plan, the architects to get up to elevation. This was agreed to, and the order on the architects made peremptory, and so order on the architects made peremptors, and s the matter was settled, at least for the tim being.

the matter was settled, at least for the time being.

The adjourned conference of the Council Committee, County Commissioners, Board of Public Works, and Mayor Colvin, will be held at 2 o clock this afternoon in the office of the Board of Public Works.

One thing is very evident, and the public can judge from the discussion and action, that Mr. Thiley, and, in fact, the city, will have to fall into the line of the county design, whether it pleases the public or not, unless the courts are appealed to for relief, as it seems a cut and dried arrangement to foist upon the city just such a building as is neither desired nor necessary, and which will be uncouth in architectural design.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Their Meetings in Philadelphia,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29.—At this moroing's prayer-meeting, held at the great hall on
Thirteenth street, Mr. Moody said: "Yesterday was the best Sabbath we have had in America. We have never had such a beginning any was the beer should we have had an America. We have never had such a beginning of the second week in any city that we have ever visited. We are sure that God is pouring out His spirit, and that a great and unparelleled work is before us." After the reading of requests for prayer, Mr. Moody said it had been enstomary with them to devote Monday to receiving reports of the week, not only of the city but of all parts of the country, and he requested advices from any persons who had good news to announce. A gentleman arose and said that a revival had commenced in Dr. Chambers' church aince the revivalists held@their morning maetings there hat week. A Sunday-school super niendent said that the attendance at his school had increased since these meetings commenced. A teacher in a young ladies' boarding-school said that several of her pupils had been converted. The pastor of a Presbyterian church at Chester reported that 200 of the attendants of his church had been converted including sixty cadets of the Pennsylvanis Military Academy, Mr. Wannamaker, who leads the young men's meeting at the Marble Church, and he had never before viluoused such deep religious feeling been manifested there. He expected to 5,000 converts of young men within a The reports of several Sunday-school were also received, stating that a deep s feeling had been awakened in their school Moody, in the course of his concluding requested church-members to take her the course of this concluding remarks church-members to take back seat unconverted men and women a bette and give un

ORIME.

A DUEL, WITH SOME BLOOD Special Despatch to the Chicago Probin

A OUEL, WITH SOME BLOOD.

Special Dupotals to the Chicago Tribuns.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—This forenoon at 11 o'clock a duel was fought by Col. J. F. Keegan and Capt, R. W. Baylor at Edgemoor, in Delaware. On Saturdsy night the quarrel originated at a hotel in this city, where the two men were staying, and resulted at the time in blows, followed by a challenge from Keegan, and subsequently by the hostile meeting of this morning. Capt. Baylor was an officer of Col. Mosby's command in the late War, and Col. Keegan was an officer in the Union army. Col. Keegan was an officer in the Union army. Col. Keegan was seconded by Dr. Crichton, of Wilmington, Del. The two seconds, upon the arrival of the parties upon the ground, measured off 20 paces, and the principals having taken their places, the word was given to fire. They fired simultaneously, and the ball from Baylor's revolver damaged Keegan's left hand and passed through the skirt of his coat. The seconds inquired if further estimation were demanded, when the antagonists both answered in the affirmative. The command to fire was given three minutes after. Both fired quickly as before, and Baylor fell. Reegan's ball had entered under the lower left rib, but caused no very serious injury. The seconds interfered and refused to permit further hostillities. The parties returned immediately to Wilmington in their carriages, and Baylor and the two seconds came to night to this city. Keegan went to Washington. He is a well-known newspaper man in New York, and represented a New York paper at the contests of the American team in Europe. He was a son-in-law of Gen. George P. Morris, of the Home Journal.

New Orlkans, La., Nov. 29.—The Supreme Court to-day gave an opinion in the case of the State of Louisians vs. Pete Phillips, appealed from the Superior Court. Defendant was convicted of perjury while George H. Branghan, an attorney-at-law, was acting as Judge, under an order of Judge Atocha, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. Appellant alleged that Braughan had no legal right to act. The Supreme Court decreed that the judgment against Phillips should be annulled, and the case remanded for trial according to law. This decree virtually blots out all judgments of the Superior Criminal Court rendered by Braughan, which includes the convection of Bill Williams and Henderson for murder. Williams and Henderson for murder.

Special Dispatch to The Charago Tribune.

Sanduski, O., Nov. 29.—John Cherry, distributing clerk in the Post-Office here, was arrested Saturday on a charge of opening letters and stealing money therefrom, and taken before United States Commissioner Coggswell to-day. United States Commissioner Coggwell to-day. No evidence appearing against him, he was discharged, but was rearrested immediately on a warrant issued by Commissioner White, of Cleveland, and taken to that place. To-day he was admitted to bail in \$1,000 for appearance next Thursday. A Special Agent of the Post-Office Department worked up the case, and traced the stealing to the Sandusky office. Considerable excitement exists here in consequence of the arrest. Cherry insists that he is innocent.

ROBBER ARRESTED.
Special Dispatch to The Chango Tribuna.
Topexa, Kan., Nov. 29.—A man named Taylor was arrested near Silver Lake to-day on a charge of breaking into and robbing the Post-Office at that place some days ago. The stolen property was found in his possession, and, upon being taken into custody, he confeased the crime.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. Special Depates to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29.—A man part John Clark was arrested in Alton for passin counterfeit money and having a considerable amount of the same on his person. United States Commissioner Adams to-day issued a warrant for him, and be will be brought here to-

PRANKLIN, La., Nov. 29.—On Saturday last Charles Atkinson, colored, aged 20. raped a little white girl aged 5 years, daughter of a respectable widow lady living here. The negro was captured and lodged in jail this morning. Later Atkinson was taken from the custody of the Sheriff, and hanged to a tree in front of the Court-House. A BEMENT SHOOTING AFFRAY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BEMENT, Ill., Nov. 29.—Dr. Ruby, after ex-

mination before a Justice, for the shi John Cole on Wednesday, is out on \$2,000 bail. Cole, though alive now, will probably die. Sym pathy is strongly in favor of Dr. Ruby. KIDNAPPED. Special Dispatch to The Chi GBAND HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 29 .- A 3-yeardaughter of S. Palen was kidnapped at Fruitport

yesterday. A strange man entered the house and carried the child to a carriage, and drove swiftly away. Officers are in pursuit. A MURDER TRIAL.

Special Disputs to The Chicago Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 29.—The trial of Zwerg. for the shooting of Henry Thornton, on the night of Sept. 18, began in the Circuit Court here to-day. The charge is murder, the defense accidental shooting.

CRIMINAL LIBEL CASES.
Special Dispatch to Phe Chacago Tribus New York, Nov. 29.—George Jones and Louis J. Jennings, of the Times, were indicted to-day for libel against James W. King. They appeared at the Tomos Prison and gave bail in \$4,000 cach.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—In Grand Saturday night, during a family quarrel. William Manning fatally shot his mother, mistaking her for an officer who had been called to quell th

MURDERED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—Moses Dickinson, aged 64 years, a farmer at Amberst, was
murdered Saturday night. A tramp who was recently employed by Dickinson is suspected. OBITUARY.

ISAAC WELON, OHIO STATE TREASURER.
COLUMBUR, O., Nov 29—A private telegram
from Belmont County announces the death of
Isaac Weich, the Treasurer of the State, at his
home, near St. Clairwille, O., this morning, of
dropsy. Mr. Weich was 65 years old, and has
been favorably known in politics for years. He
was a man of ability, a farmer by profession,
and a man universally respected by men of all
political parties.

JUDGE J. J. SCARBOROUGH.
Snessal Dupstich to The Chicago Troums.
St. Patt, Minn., Nov. 29.—J. J. Scarborough,
of Burke County, Ga., until five years ago father-

of Burks County, Ga., until five years ago father-in-law of Horace Thompson, President of the First National Bank, died last night, aged 70 years. He was a prominent lawyer and poli-tician in his former home.

CAPT. DYAS T. PARKER, CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ili., Nov. 29.—Capt. Dyas T. Parker, an old and respected resident of this city, died here yesterday morning. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, appropriate resolutions were adopted. The funeral will be held to-morrow. Capt. Parker was a member of the State Agricultural Board.

Ozana, Neb., Nov. 29.—B. B. Hatch, of Chicago, died. on the east-bound Union Pacific train to-day, between Laramie and Cheyenne, of

MENNONITES.

Torkes, Kad., Nov. 29.—Another party of Russian Mennonites has arrived here, and will locate in the Russian settlements south of here. There are now about 5.000 of these people along the line of the Atchison, Topoka & Bants Fe Railroad.

THE MADDEN CASE

Who Is It That Is Trying to Shirk Inquiry?

Certain Facts Long Known to State's Attorney Reed.

Cally Opt. In the Agnew-Madden matter yesterday nothing was done by the Grand Jury. Inquiry was made for Judge Jameson's opinion on certain legal questions, but the inquiry being based on certain newspaper reports, they were not forthcoming. The question was as the public had been given to understand it at the last phase of the jury's work, whether it was necessary to prove explicitly that the Sheriff knew of his own knowledge that the prisoner had "voluntarily," in the language of the statutes, near at large. This was not weighed at all, for the reason that the Jury did not consider it applies ble, hence all action was waived awaiting the order of the Court.

So far, the Court, in its interpretations of the law, has been

So far, the Court, in its interpretations of the law, has been

SEREOUSLY MINISTERFACTOR.

as also the evidence before the jury. There is no doubt, and never has been, that Madden was out of Jail on election day; petither is there any doubt that the State's Attorney had been acquaisted of the laxity of dissipline prior to that date, and had complained to Jailer Dovis. He confesses himself that the procedurer of Madden came to him in satwance of the election, and informed him that Madden was at large, and that he informed the Jailer thereof, and it is a fact, not known to the State's Attorney, apparently, that Madden was arrested upon the complaint in the corridors of the County Building. Notwithstanding this feet, and these damaging of commanders, it is not a little strange that at the hearing of the Jailer before the Grand Jury all harein set forth was smothered and left to the jury to work up on the outside, which was accomplished yesterday. A juror ascertained, by diligent inquiry, that MR. REED WAS INFORMED OF THE PRIVILLE SE enjoyed by Madden, and disclosed to the reporter that the information had not only been accreained from the jury, but that Mr. Gaskins, the Clerk to the jury, and a gouldeman who occupies that position months after month at the expense of the State's Attorney and the people,

cupies that position month after month at the expense of the State's Attorney and the people, had endeavored to adjourn that body in advance of the Agnew-Madden, and several other equally important cases, being reached. The same juror imparted the information that upon summoning or impansing the present fury the list was short, and that to fill it the Sheriff furnished a list, which was need to the avoints or of other. a list, which was used, to the exclusion of other reputable men, notwitustanding the fact that several had done service the month previous in

the same capacity.

The facts in the Agnew-Madden case, so far as it has gone, without going into detains, are, the Grand Jury, under certain instructions, has sought to

Grand Jury, under certain instructions, has sought to

SHIAK ITS DUTY,
and further has been seaking some subterfugs, very natural considering its estection, to cerean Agnew. If suything were wanting to prove this, it could be found in the anxiety which has been displayed to secure 'an indictment on the statuts which would amount to very intill, or to find no indictment at all, which is the plain English of the affair. Never before was there such quibbling on a complaint, and never was there such industry manifested to avoid an indictment under the pretence that unless one was found that would suick it was better that none should be found. If is well known, under the evidence which has ranched the State's Attorney, that

MADDEN HAD BEEN OUT REPEATEDLY, not only before but at the election, and that he soot only attended the polls, but subsequently religious services. Yet in face of all this the case has been fooled with and pestponed from day to day, on the ground that a judicial opinion was avaited upon which to form an indictment. To say the least such delay is unusual, and thereby the State's Attorney has confessed an ignorance which would not be tolerable under less aggravating circumstances. The evidence in the case has been remarkable for its directness, though not to the jury, and its plainers is only exceeded.

the case.

If the jury fails to find a true bill against Mr. Agnew, under the circumstances, it will see be extensibling to see the Chizens' Association follow the jurors as individuals, and even persons higher in authority. Neither would it be assonishing to see Judge Jameson join in. The fact, knewn to Mr. Reed, that Madden was out of jail without legal right before, at, and since the election, aught to form a preeumption of the Sheriff's knowledge of the fact, and lead to his immediate undistrent if the jury falls to find a true bill of the fact, and lead to his immediate indictment under the statule which has created so much controversy. If he cannot be convicted under an indictment so found, so much the better for all rarties concerned, and so much the better for all rarties concerned, and so much law will be settled. If the indictment in this particular charge does not stand,—if it cannot be proven that Mr. Agnew had a knowledge of Madden's liberty,—then a new indictment under another section can be found readily, or really an indictment on the same charge, and under the same section, in the case of the notorious Blennerhassett, now in the Peniteutiary, who while in jull enjoyed all the liberty he desired, even to the extens of being allowed, accommanded by the Jailer, to enjoy periodical drunks. ct, and lead to his

drunks.

This latter matter will be the subject of inquiry by the Grand Jury to-day, prompted by a few jurges who do not intend to have their authority wrested from them.

FIRES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—The rubber shoe fac-tory at Malden, and all the adjoining buildings, were burned this morning. All of the immense brick buildings, with the exception of one wing, are destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300.000, and the Insurance at \$150,000. Eight hundred employes are thrown out of work. The fire i sopposed to have started from the careless use of a gas jet by one of the female emplores. Bosron, Masa, Nov. 29.—A later estimate of the loss by the burning of the factory of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company at Malden to-day places the amount at \$600,000.

AT FRIAR'S POINT, MISS.

MEMPHIS, Teon., Nov. 29.—A special to the Ledger from Friar's Point, Miss., says a fire broke out there resterday morning in the store house of S. Silverthorn, consuming that and also the Masonic Hall, the lower portion of which was occupied by R. C. Sharp, and the two-story building of George Brodie. No insurance, arcept on the building and stock of Brodie. The total loss will reach \$30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

OLEVELAND, O., Nov. 29.—The tag Samson, lying at the dock in the old river bed, was buroed early this mivming. Lose, \$15,000; insured. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have been incendiarism, as the angles of been laid up for some time.

The slarm from Box 149 as 12:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon was caused by the boiling over of a pot of crease at No. 1516 South Haisted street. The building is owned by C. Guderjahn, and coupled as a boot and shee-store by Charles Newman. Damage tailing; no insurance.

SUICIDE.

Special Distrated to The Chieston Pribusal.

Different Mich., Nov. 29.—The Coroner's inquest on the death of Michael Wiviners, who died in a hospital Sunday from a self-inflicted pistol shot, this afternoon heard the testimony of the girl to whom he had been engaged, who testified that she had disminsed him several days before, when he said her conduct would be the cause of his death. Mrs. Cornella Wassen, living near Pontins, can her throat Sainrday and died yesterday.

Special Disserted to The Chicago Tribune.

East Sactinaw, Mich., Nov. 29.—James Campbell, a well-to-do farmer, 40 years old, living in Cos Township, leaballa County, committed suicide vesterday by cutting his shroat with a resor. Cause, innently.

RADWAT'S REMED

Radway's Ready Reli CURES THE WORST PAIRS

In from One to Twenty Minute NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement and are suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relie IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minute Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE flammation of the Kidneys, In of the Biadder, Inflammation of the Boadler, Inflammation of the Boadler, Inflammation of the Boadler, Inflammation of the Boadler, Inflammation of the Heart Charles of the Heart Hart Inflammation of the Heart Inflammation of the Boadler Inflammation of the Heart application of the Ready Relief to the per-

Travelore should littlered pass.

Carried by the state of FEVER AND AGUE

DR. RADWAYS SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVED Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight)
Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIE and decomposition that is gottamatip progre-ceeds in accessing these waters, and regain; it with new material made from healthy blood—as Sarasparillian will and does secure—a curie-for was once this remedy commons its work ocation, and smooted in disminishing the law cation, and smooted in disminishing the law of its revairs will be rapid, and every day its mi-feed himself growing better, and arrange, the goeting better, appetite improving, and has an increasing.

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Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel. Inhabitation of water, incombinate of units, incombinate of units, incombinate of units, incombinate of units and dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloud; although the units of the units, and paid to of the back and along the letter.

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Dr. Radway: There had ovariat tumer in its owner and bywests. All the doctors said "there was a by its it." I tried everything that was recommend the providing halped me. I saw your feedlevalt, and then yould try it; but had no table in it, because the would try it; but nad no table in it, because the said one has a feedle with the said of the hard feedle with plant of the feedle with the said of the feedle with the said there is not o size. I make the feedle with the said of the howels, conserved to the feedle with the base for twelve years. The case of the said of the howels, conserved to the feedle with the base of others. Too can have feedle with the base of others. Too can have feedle with the party of the property of the said of others. Too can have have feedle with the base of others. Too can have have the pre-Price, 81 per belific.

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Efforts to Preve the Clifto

Bernando Jones and to the Natio

The Toledo, Peorla rupteies and. Becord of Judgment

THE CLIFTO EFFORT TO SI chanan against Enos Ayr tional Bank, asking for an alleges that the Hotel O a iessebold interest street, known as the Cli 1873, the Company exec-esch, with ander cent 150,000, and, to secure on the lessehold proper provided that in case of d the bonds, or incorest, th premises at auction, in the bondholders.

The Trustee alleges the he bonds has not been p o sell the premises at an nds are owned by the

who is in bankruptey. Ne suresentative for him has ad any sale to be made. ad any sale to be made, appointed for his estate, it tors have anthor 2 od such hundred of the bonds also of the First National Bank for an indebtedness of # 37,500. The bank, how laterals to a large amo consisting of notes consisting of notes of about \$21,000, secured property worth \$30,000. There are not not not to the constant of is worth, even at a low vais not mining to weste, as
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An application was made
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be made to-day.

FERNANDO JO

After several months',

Peruando Jones is dragged a defendant, and asked to of his strange and curious with the National Toe complainant is Kirk in the Company, who has ergetic and successful his son. Mr. Hawes states the held 500 shares for the part payment his note for compons for \$1,250 each, part of the stock had bee Company as collateral see Benjamin Lombard, the E not having any available that time, he borrowed front asking leave, Jones' n secure his own note. I subsequently transferred M. G. Frieble, brokers in them until January, 1874, indexed in blank.

In January, 1874, and of complainant as Reco Lombard's note for 37,00 pelys, and at the same notes and stock, which creaty to an agent who has not been able to purpose of preventing the them, or even obtaining existence. The complain Waliace knew at the time and stock that they were sursince company, and power to trausfer or ploie & Rappellys, at the troops of the complex of the country of the complex of the country of the complex of the country of the country of the complex of the country of the secure his own note. above-mentioned, ac ther are worth anything) ther are worth anything)

OTHER BITTLE TOTALDO, EXORIA A Another foreniceure sul in the United States. Circ Toledo, Peoria & Warm the complainant in this clar, Jr., of New York, whoods for \$1,000 cach, siven all, years previous. fiven aix years previous secor & Tracy, which is sedor & Tracy, which is ... The complainant sets out liay, 1864, the Toledo. It food Company instead ... It such, with interest at 7p their payment, made a Weston and Henry G. ... It was the many food food the food of the Chicago & All and the westers in the payment in the payme been made in the payer complainant's eight boads on the interest of all the same time with his. In the same time with his will be same time will be same tim

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RADWAY'S

s Ready Relie the Company executed 300 bonds for \$500 and, with 8 per cent interest, amounting to and, win secure them, made a trust deed the lessehold property to Enos Ayres. It was consided that in ease of default in the payment of FOR EVERY PAIN he first and is the

the bondholders.

The Travices alleges that the interest on 100 of the bonds has not been paid, and has advertised ossil the premises at auction to-morrow morning at the maio door of the hotel. A part of the rods are owned by the estate of Ira Holmes, sho is in bankruptey. Neither Holmes nor any arresentative for him has authorized or requestant sale to be made. No Assignee has been ain Remedy he most eigenclassing pains, although the congestions, whether of the cis, or other glands or organ, to Twenty Minute dany sale to be made. No Assignée has been nted for his estate, and none of the credupomied for his estates and notice the clear flors have anthor led such proposed sale. One hundred of the bonds also are in the possession of the First National Bank as collateral security for an indebtedness of Holmes to the bank of \$37,000. The bank, however, holds other colnt or exeruciating the pate, the sain, Indirm, Crippled, Nervous, See s Ready Relief harals to a large amount besides the bonds, DED INSTANT BASE the Kidneys, Inflammation Inflammation of the Bow. Congestion of the Bow. Congestion of the Farman of the Bow. Throat, Diments hing, Palpitation the Heart. Hysterics, Diphtheris, Ca-thuents, Headachs, Veuralgia, Rheumatism, Mills, Ague Chills

\$1,000. The bank, however, holds other colliterals to a large amount besides the bonds, consisting of notes of S. J. Walker for the colliteral policy of notes of S. J. Walker for the colliteral policy of the colliteral notes have all matured, and have not been paid, nor has the bank taken any steps to collect them.

The Chizens Bank of Firibault, Minn, also holds \$25,000 of bonds to bolds \$25,000 of bonds to be collected been and D. S. Morgan, of Brockport, holds \$20,000 of bonds at collectral security for an inclettedness of the same amount. Lastly, M. D. Buchanan holds \$14,000 of bonds of the Hotel Company, with no secrity steeps this trust-deed.

The First National Bank only holds the 100 bods it has as qualitarial security, and the Trustes in offering to foreclose is acting solely in its interest. The other bondholders, however, have not seeted to declare the bonds due, nor has my regal bolder taken steps to foreclose. If the First National Bank is alloyed to proceed it will be to the great disadvantage of the other bondholders, as the times are so tight that a fored sale would result in great sacrifice of the property. The bosel building cost \$200,000, and is worth, even at a low value, over \$100,000. It is not running to waste, and the Trustee has authority to collect the profits and pay taxes and interest. The complement to prayout the sale, turn on the procecutors and pray that Eaus Arres may be compelled to account for and pay over the large sum of money which he has received as Trustee of the Company. Hutchimson & Willard appear for the company. Hutchimson & Fernandor Hutchimson.

THE COURTS.

efforts to Prevent the Sale

to the National Life.

The Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw .-- Bank-

secord of Judgments and New Suits.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE. errors to sfor the sale.

A hill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court
who Chron Hotel Company and M. D. Bu-

ruptcies and Divorces.

the Clifton House,

FERNANDO JONES AGAIN. FERNANDO JON'S AGAIN.

SET OF THE ASSESSED OF THE NATIONAL LIFE.

After everal months', no doubt, welcome quiet.

Fernando Jones is dragged into court: again as
a defendant, and asked to relate another chapter of his strange and curious history in counsetion with the National Insurance Company.

The complainant is Kirk Haves, the Assignee of that Company, who has been doing so me engetic and successful hunting lately after assess. Mr. Hawes states that in June, 1871, Jones 14, 500 shares for the insurance company. had 500 shares for the invance company's sector the par value of \$30,000. He had given in part payment his note for \$25,000, due January. that time, he borrowed from the Company, with-out asking leave, Jones' note for \$25,000 and one interest note, together with the stock given as collateral, and transferred them to Wallace to

meres note. In the stock given is salisteral, and transierred them to Wallace to separa his own note. By the latter they were subsequently transferred to N. B. Bappelya and II C. Frishle, brokens in this city, who held this notil January, 1874. These notes were all indexed in bank.

In January, 1874, and after the appointment of complainant as Beceiver, Jones bought up lombards note for 7,000 from Frisble & Rappelya, and at the asme time received his own notes and stock, which were transferred servely to an agent whose name Mr. Hawes his not been able to ascertain, for the purpose of preventing the Assignee from getting them, or even obtaining a knowledge of their masses. The complainant now alleges that Wallace knew at the time he took Jones notes and stock that they were the property of the insurance company, and that Lombard had no power to transfer or pledge them; that Frishle & Bappelye, at the time they delivered the total to Jones, knew that the Company had laid and that Jones had no right to them, and that such transfers were therefore fraudulent and void. He therefore asks that Jones or his significant for the poley-holders and other creditors of the meant-new sumpany.

OTHER BUSINESS.

OTHER BUSINESS.
INT. TOTADO, PEORIA & WARSAW MATIROAD.
Another foreclosure suit was begun resterday
in the United States Circuit Court against the
leade, Provis & Warsaw Railroad Company,
he complainant in this case hains William Exthe complainant in this case being William Fos-ier, Jr., of New York, who claims to hold eight tooks for \$1,000 each, secured by a mortgage five air years previous to the trust-deed of feor & Tracy, which is now being foreclosed. The complainant sets out that, on the 16th of May 1964, the Toledo, Peoris & Warsaw Rail-road Company issued 1,600 bonds for \$1,000 meh, with interest at 7 per cent, and, to secure has payment, made a mortgage to Edward Weston and Henry G. DeForest on the road from Paoria to the western line of Indians, runher Payment, made a mortgage to Edward Testo and Henry G. DeForest on the road hon Paeris to the western line of Indians, running through the Counties of Paoria, Tazewell, footford, MaLasa, Livingston, Ford, and Iro-roa, being about 110 miles in length, and connecting at the eastern terminus with the Toledo, Lexasport & Burlington Railroad. This mortings was however, subject to another mortgage for \$600,000, made by the Paoria & Oquawka Railroad, on that portion of the line between the mad of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and the western line of Indiana. Default has ten made in the payment of the interest on summainant's eighthouds, and also, as he thinks, as the interest of all the other bonds issued at the same time with his. The companianous admits that the road is now in the hands of A. L. Bopline as Receiver, but confounds that the feed of trust to fereclesse which Secondards that the road is now in the hands of A. L. Bopline as Receiver, Edward Weston, H. B. 1570, and is subsequent to the sample of 1884, under which he claims. The Indian Paona & Warsuw Railroad Company, A. L. Hopkins as Receiver, Edward Weston, H. D. Jores, J. P. Secor, and William Tracy are made defendants, and Foster asks that the mortgage of May 16, 1864, may be foreclosed, and the bonds redeemed. Mesisra McCulloen & has a Paoria, appear as substitors.

The Baha-Thompson case entered on the third weak before Judge Royers yesterday with a small house. The leading leady Miss Augusta history before Judge Royers yesterday with a small house. The leading pentleman was W. H. Glassan, the leading leady Miss Augusta history before Judge Royers yesterday with a small house. The leading pentleman was W. H. Glassan, the leading landy Miss Augusta history before Judge Royers yesterday with a small house. The leading landy Miss Augusta history before Judge Royers yesterday with a small house. The leading landy Miss Augusta history before Judge Royers yesterday with a small house thirter. Mr. Julius, It is thought that the well be acknowed to

between the counsel cocurred to wake the jury.
Judge McAllister, the newly elected Judge of
the Circuit Court in place of Judge Tree, obtained his commission Saturday, and took his
seat on the Bench vesterday. He will occupy
the room heretofore used by Judge Tree, and is
expecting to hear an appealed will case of B. W.
Eliis, which contains some enrious circumstances. The trial will probably occupy a week.
DIVERGES. Ternando Jones and His Indebtednes

stances. The trial will probably occupy a week.

A bill for divorce was filed last Friday by Laura J. Stebbins against Charles H. Stebbins, but suppressed in order to obtain service. The complainant states that she was married to the defendant in July, 1871, and that soon after that time he began the usual course of hicking, beating, and otherwise abusing her. He send on from bad to worse, and within the past year has added to his crimes by consorting with sundry trail damsels who are far from fit companions for a man of Stebbins' standing, who is, as is claimed, interested in the firm of O. & W. Guthrie, ice-dealers, with an income of \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum, and otherwise well off in this world's goods. And when the honorable Judgé grants her a divorce, she also asks that he will not forget to bestow on her a goodly share of the money which her husband has gashered.

as Clifton Hotel to npany and M. D. Bu-an against Emos Ayres and the First Na-I Bank, asking for an injunction. The bill est that the Hotel Company is the owner of school interest in the premises on the west corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe known as the Clifton House. In October,

honorable Judge grants her a divogon, she also asks that he will not forget to bestow on her a goodly share of the money which her husband has gashered.

Sarah Loog filed a bill against her husband, Pleasant Long, whom she married in October, 1807. For five years they lived comparatively happy, but, in an evil hour, her hasband mast one Elizabeth Freemso, and after that he was not pessant long to her. She has lived without him for three years, and now asks that his absence may be made perpetual.

Annessprot ITEMS.

A number of the creditors of Simon Lebrocht, a mercuant at Odell, filed a petition against him yesterday, charging that he has removed or concealed a large part of his stock of goods, with intent to awoid having it attached on legal process, and that he has represented to some of his ereditors that his debts were only \$5,970, while his property was worth, above all indebtedness, \$19,000, while in fact his debts amount to \$20,000, and his assets to \$5,000. The petitioners further charge that the debtor's course of action in concealing or incumbering his property shows a deliberate intention to defrand his creditors, and that he will be successful unless he is arrested. The following are the names of the creditors and the amount of their cisaims: Stetaner Bros. & Co., \$2,167.08; Keith Bros., \$1.690.00 and his arrested. The following are the names of the creditors and the amount of their cisaims: Stetaner Bros. & Co., \$2,167.08; Keith Bros., \$1.690.00 and anyor, Monheimer & Co., \$997.75; Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., \$997.50; C. Summerfield & Co., \$690.25; S. Harris & Son, \$689; Silverman, Lindaier & Co., \$997.50; C. Summerfield & Co., \$690.25; S. Harris & Son, \$689; Silverman, Lindaier & Co., \$997.50; C. Summerfield & Co., \$690.25; R. Harris & Son, \$689; Silverman, Lindaier & Co., \$997.50; C. Summerfield & Co., \$690.25; R. Harris & Son, \$689; Silverman, Lindaier & Co., \$997.50; C. Summerfield & Co., \$690.25; R. Harris & Son, \$689; Silverman, Lindaier & Co., \$997.50; C. Summerfield & Co., \$690.25; R. Harri bonds, or interest, the Trustee might sell the mises at suction, in the usual way, and pay

A. G. Pischer sued T. L. Kempster and C. W. Kempster for \$1,500.
G. A. Stanley began an action in trespars against C. H. Tebbetts, taying damages at \$10,-

In the estate of Janes Nichol, a grant of administration was made to J. C. Nichol under bond of \$9,000.

In the estate of C. Zimmerman, Ida Zimmerman was appointed executrix on her bond of \$26,000.

THE CALL AND WO JUDGE BLODGETT—To end of calendar.
JUDGE GARY—105, 106, 133, 136, 139 to 142, 144
o 157, all incidence.
JUDGE MOORE—32, 33, 35.
JUDGES ROGERS, BOOTH, AND FARWELL—No alls.

CALIS.

JUDOMENTS.

UNITED STATES CERCUIT COURT—JUDON BLODGETT

H. B. Clafin et al. vs. William Hermann, 255:43.—
George Thomas vs. Town of Amboy, 48:66.—Ferdinand
Goldowsky vs. Charles L. Epps., 25:0.87.—E. V. Welch
et al. vs. Joseph and Elizabeth J. Hopson, 21:32:74.—
Lewis & Schaubert vs. David A. Gege and John A.
Bloe, 23:0.34.—J. B. Teiford vs. John Fonsythe, 24.
100.46.—Security Bank of New York vs. James H.
Hischocok and H. J. D. Walker, 25:0.8.55.—American
Powder Company vs. Utica Cement Company, 21.
24:81.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James G. McBean et al. va. N. L. Hursbut, \$132.08.—Joseph Swift va. Timothy Wright; debt, \$50,000; damages, \$3,032; judgment to be discharged on payment of damages only.—J. G. McBean et al. vs. C. M. Updyke, \$186.67.

Junos 6.a.r.—Watter, Fessenden et al. vs. Fred W, and Allen S, Griswold, \$.51.10.—H. Radchine vs. Erast Remine, \$ 53.35.

Gracult Court—Courtemons—C. M. Hardy vs.

par payment his note for \$23,000, due January.

135,78 10 per cent interest, and several interest compone for \$1,250 each. To secure these notes part at the stock had been deposited with the Company as collateral security. In July, 1878, Erast Remine, \$5,333.

Cancour Cocum-Occuments—C. M. Hardy vs. Eracts F. Cole, \$1,084.—D. W. Edired vs. George Section Lombard, the President at that time.

mate, his spote for \$7,000 to one Wallace, and not having any available securities of his own at the time.

Renry Wilson's Humble Origin.

A correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) Gazette Writes: "Many accodese concerning the late Vice-President, will doubtless be recalled. I have one, received some years ago from an eye and ear winess, which shows that the almision to 'humble life' was distasteful to his parent. Twesty years ago, when Henry Wilson was elected United States Senator, his townsmen, always kindly appreciating the advancement of their fellow-citizen, held a meeting to testify their satisfaction at the event. One of the speakers, after lauding Mr. Wilson, said: 'And when we remember whom he sprang from, sitc., Mr. Coloath, Henry Wilson as father, was sitting near the orator, much gratified by the homage to his son's cheracter, out at this point said, '—— him, what does he mean? I've a good mind to get up and hies,' etc. In choosing a change of surname, in early life, Henry Wilson was influenced by the fascination of a leasing politician of his native State, who was thee (1835) full of promise, but who seems to have decreased in proportion as Henry Wilson increased,—Gen. James Wilson, of Keene, Democratic Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, then in the early prime of lite, of captivating address, fine person, lithe and nervons in frame and phrase, of attractive conversation as well as oratory, and surrounded with all that should constitute earthly happiness. But his coange in politics in the campaign of 1840 seemed to unmake him, as the same exampaign made the fortune of his Natick namesake."

Peace Hath Her Triumphs. Detroit Free Free.

A Detroiter rushing down Griswold street ran against a man and knocked him over. The victim leaped up, and striking at the other said:

"What did you push me over for?"

"Don't talk that way to me!" roared the first man striking hab.

"Don't talk that way to me!" roared the first man, striking back.

"I'll knock your head off!"
"You can't do it!"
"I can whip you blind!"
"You can't lick a flea!"
At this juncture a third man appeared, and knowing them both he said:
"Here, stop this! Mr. Blank, here, is going down the street to avoid a doctor's collector, while you, Mr. Daah, are going up the street to get away from a tailor!"
"Then I beg your pardon," said Mr. Blank.
"Then I beg your," said Mr. Dash.
Then they shook hands, and white-robed Peace sang her songe of joy.

Would Not Be Cheated.

A New Hampshire paper says that a Manchester macketman undertook to fool "Horace Greelet," a watch-dog of the United States and Camda Express Company, in Manchester, recently, by taking his sime and neglecting to give him some meat. Horace evidently didn't understand why his goods were not forthooming, but waited patiently, keeping a sharp eye on the young man all the while and following his every movement. After a few moments spent in this way, he began to comprehend, and decided to play a little joke in return. Se he coolly walked up to the beach, seized a quarter of lamb, and walked away, with indignation and triumph depacted in every wag of his tail. Would Not Be Cheated.

of To Jos on A Lesson. A Lesson.

Donbury Ness.

They have discovered a man in Paris who has a fork is his stomach. There are a lesson to us all in this incident. It teaches us to be more thoughtful fer others, and more charitable in our jungments. Many a man we meet on our crowded streets carries a pain in his heart which tages his whole life. But he gives no outward eign, and we pass him without bestowing a thought upon him. Is it not then equally reasonable to suppose that daily we jostle unconsciously and indifferently men whose faces are as calm and placid as a summer sky, but in whose stomach may be lurking a fork, or a flatfron, or a pair of tongs, tinging their whole level with unyielding address? "THE PHŒNIX."

The American Mistress of a Russian Imperial Prince.

How She Became Acquainted with th Grand-Duke Nicholas.

A Translation from the Book Recently Published by Her.

Miss Blackford, known also as Fanny Lear and as "the Phomix,"—the American adven-turess who was for a number of years the mis-tress of the Grand-Duke Nicholas of Russis,— is a native of Connecticut. Her Imperial lover—who stole the diamonds belonging to his mother, and who robbed the statue of a saint of mother, and who robbed the statue of a saint of its jewels, to bestow them upon his mistress— was arrested, degraded, declared insane, and sent to some remote point in the Caucasus. The "lady" was sent under gnord across the Russian frontier, and took up her residence in Patis. The French Government has since ban-ished her, because she published a history of this scandal, including even the letters written to her by the Grand-Dules, of which correspond-ence the following is a specimen:

this scandal, including even the letters written to her by the Grand-Dulee, of which correspondence the following is a specimen:

Entract of a later from the Grand Dulee.
Four No. 1. Kasalinsky, & March, 1876, near the border of Syr Daris, Asia.—. I am on duty with the general staff of the Russian Army of Central Asia.—the same army school with, some firm mersiang, caoss Afronandran and coccur British India.

In has book.—which is printed in French.—Miss Blackford thus describes the magner in which she made the acquaintance of the Grand-Dules Nicholas:

"LE ROWAN D'ENE AMERICAINE."

[Translates for The Charge Irribusal.]

Three weeks bad been spent to all kinds of dissipations, and I was so ethausted that I retired early on Suncav night to bed. Wasing up about midnight, and finding it impossible to sleep again, I arose, lit the lamp, and picked up a book to read.

By accident my eyes fell upon an invitation to the bal-masque which took place this very night. I immediately resolved to go there at once, and awork my waiting-woman, and very soon we were on the way.

These balls, which take place in the Grand Opera-House in St. Petersburg, are the most exquisite of any in Europe. One is not molested in the least, and order and decency reign, and the same politeness and etiquette are observed which characterize the Imperial Court balls.

The ball-room was not as crowded as I expected, and I almost regretted to have come. I left my companion, and walked round the hall, meeting very soon a crowd of young officers, all well known to me. I noticed amonget them

A TALL, HANDSOME MAN, whom I had not seen before. I advanced and spoke to some of the officers, who knew me at once by my accent, although I were a mask. Some of them offered their arm. I replied, 'No, thank yon. But I'll accept the arm of this handsome gentleman, who is a stranger to me."

He expressed his willingness; but, being very tall, he had to stoop when he epoke to me. At the same time he endeavored to discover who I was.

"I speak but poor Euglish," he

the same time he endeavored to discover who I was

"I speak but poor English," he said; to which I replied, "Never mind, I speak French, and enough for two."

He asked me if I had been long in Russia; whether I had many acquaintances; and whether I had seen the Empelor or any of the Grand Dukes; to all of which I, of course, said to,—adming that, tike all my countrywomen, I was "itching" to find out everything concerning the Imperial family.

He there asked, "My little one, do you know who I am?"

"No," I said. "You are handsome, and, to judge from your uniform, you belong to the Imperial Guard, and are an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor."

He was suprised at my knowledge of military matters, and said, "You must be fond of soldiers, otherwise you would not be so well pasted, for greesed right; I am so an AIDE-DE-CART OF THE EMPERCH."

I laughed, and we walked round for about an hour. I talked nonsense, —whatever came in my head. At last be asked whether I was not tired and wasted to eit down.

"Yes indeed" said I and moved towards one

head. At last be asked whether I was not tired and wanted to sit down.

"Yee, indeed," said I, and moved towards one of the partiv-occupied seats.

"No, not here," he said, "I have a box apstairs; les us go there."

Wending our way up-stairs, I noticed that everyoody saluted my domparion in the most respectful manner.

Arrived before the box, a servant glittering in gold opened the door, and we entered a saion, the walls of which were covered with red velves, with the two-headed finasian eagle on it, here and there.

and there.

All doubts vanished; my companion was a
Grand Duke. This discovery made me a little Grand Duke. This discovery made me a fittle nervous.

Taking me tenderly by the hand, he drew me to a seat near him, and begged permission to smoke. I noticed his cigar-case also was ornsmented with the eagle and Imperial arms. I must confess I felt rather uncomfortable, and regretted my trifling talk. I was only too glad that my face was hidden under my mask, and that he did not know me.

Turning to me with a pleasant smile, he said,

Turning to me with a pleasant smile, he said, "Weil, Madame Fanny Lear, so you never saw a Grand Duke? If you will take off your mask,

at your leisure." at your leisure."

I refused to do that. He insisted, and I resolutely objected. Them he tried coaxing, and wanted to know whether I was fat or lean.

I replied, "Neither one or the other."
He said, "I see your hand; is your foot amail, too?"
"I can't tell."
"Are you handsome or ugly?"

Thus was too much. This you the most I.

This was too much. Taking off the mask, I while he looked at me. I surveyed him slowly.

HE WAS A SPLENDLY OUNG MAX,
a little tailer than 6 feet, broad-shouldered, and
of fine build.

His whole exterior showed strength combined
with alexance. Although his hands were rather

of fine build.

His whole exterior showed strength combined with elegance. Although his hands were rather large, they were well shaped. The foot, in spite of the heavy cavalry-boot, betrayed his elegance and birth. His head, though smail, was well formed. The face, very pale, would have been nearly oval but for the forshead widening towards the temples. His hair was fine, soft, and light-brown, such as nevous, excitable, and impassioned people generally have. The eyes were smail, deep-set, and of a pale-green color. When he fixed them upon you, you could not help speaking the tru h. His nose, of Greek type, like the statues of Apollo and Venus had an expression of voluptuousness. The lips were full red, and sensual. When in a tender mood, he charmed the heart and the senses. There was something so tempting about him than that no woman could resist him.

Such was the Grand Duke Nicholas in his 22d year,—the nephew of the Emperor.

Of course, it took less time to survey him than to describe it; and, not wishing to let him know that I was ill at ease, I said, "Well, have you examined me? Are you contented?"

"Not half yet," he replied. "I don't believe one CAN ADMIRE YOU SUFFICIENTLY."

Although I knew not whether he was makin g merry at my expense, I blushed with pleasure. In my mind I saw before me the pictures of La Valliere, Maintenon, and Pompadour. I felt excited, but, incowing my strength, folt safe.

Teoderly playing with my hand, which I had surrendesed to him, he said, "You call this a hand? What a mice little paw its i?"

"Do not mock me," I replied. "I might be tempted to prove to you that my hand is strong enough to hold on to what it seizes once."

He tried to equeeze it, and I resisted. He seemed to like this, and became very liberal in his caresses.

Finally he saked me whether I wished to re-

seemed to use this, and became very liberal in his caresses.

Finally he asked me whether I wished to re-turn to my hotel, and TAKE SUPPER WITH HIM. I said it would give me great pleasure to do so, but it was rather late, and the servants all in bed.

"Never mind," be replied; "my servant can

"Never mind," he replied; "my servant can fetch us something to eat from a restaurant." How could I refuse? Hurriedly sending my waiting-woman ahead of me, to have rooms prepared for us at the hotel, I seated myself beside my companion, in the carriage.

Arrive at home. I felt so excited that I forgot to take my mask off and to arrange my hair.

As soon as he had come, he examined the books, pictures, and everything lying round. He seemed to be contented, and fold me afterwards he was pleased,—considering that ladies like me generally kept their rooms in a different style.

me generally kept their rooms in a different style.

The servant came, and I set the table. However, there were no inves or forks, and we had to dissect the fowls with our hands. We drank out of the same glass. Although the presence of his servant was amolying to me, our conversation during the supper was a lively one.

Supper over, he dismissed his servant, and I greeced he too would leave,—but no Seating himself close to me, he said: "And now I want to talk to you."

"But, Prince," I said, "consider, ft is 6 o'cleck in the merning, and I would like to sleep."

"You can do that very soon; only promise me and thing upon your houor."

"I am too much of a wanderer to promise anything upon honor." I said, laughing.
"You are right, he said. "Words have wings." And, taking pen sud ink, he began to write. Having finished it, he said, "Read and aign this, You shall be "ITTLE WOMAN."

Full of curiosity, I read it, and laughingly

Full of curiosity, I read it, and laughingly returned it.

He put his hand upon my shoulder, and said, in a firm voice and manner. "It must be done." I yielded. I felt powerless,—magnetized. During the three years of our union, I could never take courage to disobay him.

Here is what he wrote:

I swear, by all that is holy to me in this world, never, without the consent of my augnet smarler, to see or speak to any one,—never. I promise to keep this vow shithfully as a well-bred Americah; and I declare my-self to be she slave of a Grand-Duke of Russia.

(Signed)

FARNY LAR.

When I had subscribed my name, he embraced me and rissed me for the first time.

"My little one!" he said.

"Now YOU ARE MINE.

To-morrow I'll bring you a ring to seal your promise."

To-motives."

He told me then that he had loved a handsome Princess, but that they would not let himmarry her. He said, "My honor is pledged, and
I shall never lead snother one to the sitar. You
see, you have s goed a contract for life."

When he left me, he said he would return at 5
colors in the afternoon. o'clock in the afternoon.

And I—I felt happy and contented, like a lost lamb which has found a kind master.

LEAD NICKELS.

Examination of an Alleged Counterreiter by Hoyne.

The case of John Rivers, charged with uttering, having in his possession, and attempting to
pass counterfeit nickels, came up before United
States Commissioner Hoyne vesterday morning.
The Government was represented by Ole Olecon.
The testimony of several witnesses was given,
and the case continued till Thursday at 11
o'clock a. m., when defendant's witnesses will
testify. In the meantime, Rivers will remain in
jail.
The first witness vesterday morning was The first witness yesterday morning was

JAMES R. DALY, special police and detective for the Chicago City
Railway Company. Witness knew accused by
several names, among which were John Rivers
and James Rivers. Had known him since last
May. On the 11th of May be was passing couth

May. On the 11th of May be was passing south in car 92; witness rode along in the car, watching accused, who was very officious in making change for passengers. Accused substituted for the nickels he took out of the change packages others he had in his hand, which he put in the box. Witness saw that these nickels were counterfeit, and had the man arrested. In the box he found six nickels, and eight more under the car-seat the next day.

On cross-examination, witness said he had been employed by the Car Company about a year. The man was arrested, but the Grand Jury refused to indict him. The charge against him was larceny, keeping the money of passengers in his pocket.

JAMES MULLAY.

driver for the South Chicago Railway Company, didn't recognize accused. Witness drove a car on the night of the 11th of May, but did not see the box opened. He knew of an arrest having been made that day, and knew which seat accused occupied in the car. The next day, about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, witness entered the car for his switch-turn, and found eight of the nickels under the seat. He gave the nickels to Mr. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the road.

On cross-examination witness said he had been

to Mr. Campbell, Assistant Sujerintendent of the road.
On cross-examination witness said he had been driving for the Company just a year. The manhad been arrested about 6:30 in the evening. At that time witness went on duty from 6 to 9 in the morning and from 1:30 in the afternoon to 12:30 at night. He drove the same car the next day. The night of May 11 the car was put in the barn and kept there all night. He hitched up the next morning and drove out. He found the nickels about 1:30 o'clock.

OLIVER PERRY MARTIN.

and drove out. He found the nickels about 1:30 o'clock.

OLIVER PERRY MARTIN.

a plasterer and brickiaver, testified that he lived at No. 284 Maxwell street, and was acquainted with accused; bad boarded with him at No. 547 South Clark street for some time. He was with him about a week in the same room, when he went away. This was about the 12th or 13th of May. Rivers kept late hours. When he came home, witness was asakened several nights, and saw him filing and rubbing nicadls on a chamois skin. The night went away witness saw about two-thirds of a collar-box full of nickels, took several in his hands sudsaid. "What are you doing with these? That's what you have been filing ain't it?" Rivers said "Yes, but don't let out on me." Witness went to the depot with him, when accused told him he bad been passing countereits, and that he had been passing countereits, and that he had been passing in some of his own change, and they had caught him.

On cross-examination, the witness asid: Defendant had two trunks which he left with witness as security for \$30 borrowed money, loaned after he had seen the filling, but before he had seen the nickels or heard Bivers' story. Defendant received two or three letters from him. He was to be tack by Oct. 1, or the trunks were to

ant received two or three letters from him.

ant received two or three letters from him. He wast to be tack by Oct. 1, or the trunks were to be the property of witness. Just before leaving he sand "Martin, you won't lose anything if I don't come back," and he pointed at the nickels. The trunks were in witness' possession all the time. Defendant did not come back from Iowa in time, and witness considered the property his own. Witness had never made counterfeit nickels. own. Witness nickels.

EDWARD J. LEE.

in tame, and witness considered the property his own. Witness had never made counterfeit nickels.

EDWARD J. LEE

also clurged with having counterfeit nickels in his passession, was the next witness. He knew accused by the name of James Rivers, and had known him about a year and a haif. Accused was then a private night-watchman, and witness was were not him a tinahop. Witness was afterwards on the force as night-watchman during November, 1874. He roomed at Jeney's, on Third avenue, until March, when he left there. About the lift of May be quit canvassing for the Journal, and ment to the Bridewell, which he left about the list of July, and was arrested in Argust. After he got out of the Bridewell, witness said he hing on the best he could. He wrote once to Rivera, but got no an twee, but, in reply, he did get an anonymous letter from a place near where he directed his letter to Rivers. The letter of witness asked whete his this ga were, stating that he was hard up, and asking where he could get some nickels. The answer was destroyed as soon as it was received. It was in substance as follows:

**Dark Str.: I understand you would like to get hold of "coney nicks." I don't know where you can get hold of any now, but think you can find some in Chings.

There was no of her correspondence between them. Witness was asked if he had ever get any "coney nicks." from Rivers for the purpose of shoving then; and said he would rather not answer that. Witness was then asked whether Rivers had ever spoken with him about counterfeit nickels, but was told by defendant's counsel that if he gave one side of the story he could compel him to give the other. The Commissioner suggested that witness proceed no further until he had consulted his attorney. Being asked if he had ever seen Martin make nickels and whether he liad seen a pair of mold's there, he said he had consulted his attorney. Being asked if he had ever seen Martin make nickels and whether he liad seen a pair of mold's there, he said he had conterfeit with sulphate of

PERSONAL Parsonal—THE THIEF WHO STOLE THE goods on Satarday evening from Bryant Block can ge more for them by arranging with the owner than any obser-ary. No questions asked. Address Room 19, 87 Ran-tophysis. olph-ss.

DERSONAL MRS. CLARA H. BAKER; I Al
here. Sand me your address or call on me at I
yorth Western-av. I have news for you. JEANIE D

From S—

PERSONAL—M. C. H. R., SATURDAY; WILL

poung lady who recognized young gent in parier on
send address to C. S. HOWARD, Matteron House;

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PRO Gry in all parts of the city. R. S. 2 W. G. MOCO MUK, Rooms I and Seaper Block. FOR SALE GREAT SACRIFICE COTTAGE, LO barn. South Side, near case; small ca b payment any terms. JACKSON, RUEHLOW & CO., SI Fifthe-

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—THE FINE BRICK RESIDENCE AT I tring Fark, with the lots, the residence of the later of OR SALE-THE PINE BRICK RESIDENCE Irving Park, with six lots, the residence of the

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YARM IN WHITESIDE COUNTY III. (73% acres, B acres of timber, well fenced baving 5 miles of grown hedge, good dwelling-house, large barns, shope, etc., 5 orchards. Frice, 53 an agre tarns, shope, etc., 5 orchards. Frice, 53 an agre of the state of the state

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT ON TH North Side is a good neighborhood. J. WOO! BRIDGE, JR., Room il, 108 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-HOUSES.

O RENT-HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY 2-story and basems ts, \$30 to \$75 per month; 2 story 3 basements, \$80 to \$100 per month. R. 8, & W. G. CORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block. TO BENT-7 NEW BRICK HOUSES, 3 ON GRAN place, 4 on Belden-av., 7 rooms, 7 closets, \$20. PORTER.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-NO, 441 CARROLL AV
I new octagon marble-front, if rooms, modern imporments, fine briek barn, large lot, etc., sizes, new bris
house, 10 rooms, bath, water-closet, etc., on Sheldon an
des-sta, and Arber-place twer i we to good tennits;
sold on reasonable terms. This is a first-claw neighbod, near Union Park, S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolita

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELL inc. No. 162 Twenty-fourth-st., near Michigan ex ing. No. 182 Twenty-fourth-st., near inquire 1002 Wabash-av.
TO RENT-A PART OR ALL OF A PLWASANT fornished bouse on West Side. DAVISON & WEICH, 14 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND STREET. cast. 3-story and basement birth. 389; one 8-room find 225; both have hot water, with water-closus, street, so in the street of the street of

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-A SOUTH FRONT HALL BED-ROOM bath-roam on same floor. Inquire at 215 Illinois-st.

TO RENT-THE SECOND-STORY OF NO. 282

South Park av, either turnished or not. Inquire op posities, at Conrad Scipp's.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR housekeeping, on first floor, in Mendel Block: good location for physician. Room k 127 Van Buren-st., on 167 Fifth-av.

TO RENT-TWO FRONT ROOMS AT II BOWERY I st.

TO RENT-I WILL GIVE THE RENT OF FOUL
I good rooms man Union Fact to a reaponsible part
until May next. Apply at 60 State-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM BY THE DAY
swak, or month; good location and obsay rent. 17
South Clark-st., office Room 7. South Clask-st, office Room 7.

TO RENT-AT 384 MICHIGAN-AV., A SUITE OF I furnish a rooms, second story from. Best of references given and required.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, I best location in the city, from \$12 to \$25 per month, at best location in the city, f Il South Clark-st., Room II. no soun clare-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS

1 \$2.50 to \$7 p r week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing
House, 127 Fourth-sv., two blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT-STORES OFFICES. & Stores.

TO RENT-SMALL STORE IN MENDEL BLOCK, well adapted to any light business. Inquire of jamitor, Room 1, 127 van Baren-st.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 198 WEST M ADISON-ST., near Helsted; A I location for light retail business: rent low. Collis, NEWELL & MOSILER, 189 West Machine 1990.

Miscell annous.
TO RENT-BASEMENTS CORNER MADISON AND
Habied-sts., for lager beer, furnished or unfurnished;
rent \$50 and self furnished or or will rent it (armish
ed for \$60 per mouth, COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER,
130 West Madison-st. TO RENT-THE ELMORE HOTEL HALL, 189 FEFT doep, with or without fixtures; also fine restaurant, all deted ready for use. Apply at 130 and 127 South Hal-ied-et.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-SUIFE OF NEWLY AND well furnished rooms on North, Side, south of Ha-on-st., with or without board; references given. Ad-tress & 16, Exibuse office.

LOST AND FOUND LOST-ON THE STH, A POCKET-BOOK CON Laining money and resolpte belonging to Fortune for. Please return the receipte, and the finder can kee he money, to WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER, 128 Wee van Buren-Buren. n Buren-45.

OST_LADIES MINK COLLAR, ON LEAVITT-ST.,
between Carroll-av., and Hays School. Party seen
king it up will please leave it at 912 Carroll-av., and
catalable researched. o smilably rewarded.

OST—A BUNCH OF KRYS, HAVING STERL TAG

marked M. Bedding, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. Finder

il be swarded by leaving same at Tribune office. LOST THE ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE CHIN chills overcost, taked from the hall of 3 Harrison st., on Friday evening last, is ready to negotiate for its where. Address Z 69, Tribuae office.

I OST-tio REWARD-TWO DOGS, ONE WHITE Equinatur, one Scotch terrier. Deliver to 119 cighteenth-st.

I OST-A BLACK RETRIEVER DOG, CHAIN COLLIAR, "D. A. Loring, Academy of Music, Chicago," engraved on clarp. His return to Room E, 540 State-st., will be suitably rewarded.

I OST-ON SATURDAY. BETWEEN STATE AND Madison-sts. and Thirty-first-st. sod Indiana-av., or on Indiana-av., or on Indiana-av., are, a solid gold sash-pin. with blue enameland pearliest. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 160 State-st. Address Z 69, Tribune office

at 145 states.

OTOLEN-NOV. 8, A DARK BAY MARE, MANE
and tail thit, open top buggy. A liberal reward will
be paid. L. C. SPAULDING, Wright's Grove, Bux 15. TAKEN UP-ON THE 27TH INST., ESTRAY COW, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. No. 256 Forquer-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

300 STATE-ST. - PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, in new building. Hotels.

EMPIRE HOUSE, 97 AND 98 SOUTH DESPLAINES.

L. between Madison and Monros, three blocks
wast of U. A. & St. Louis depot; rooms furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, by the day or week;
commutation tickets, 31 meals, \$4.50.

A COUPLE WILLING TO PAY \$18 PER WERK for pleasant well-turnished saits of rooms, with good board, can find such by addressing S S, Tribuse office. DOARDING CAN BE HAD FOR ONE OR TWO children under 5 years of age, where they will have all the comferts of a hume, its a private family; experienced nurse. Address Q R, Tribune office. BOARD WANTED.

POARD-A YOUNG MARKIED COUPLE WAI permanent board near the business part of the cit persafe family preferred; terms must be moderate. A dress (by letter only) WES, care of Hallock, Holm & Co. BOARD-BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN PRIVATE family near the business part of the city; will pay well good board. Address GEO. H. DAY, Commercia AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED - SOMETHING IMMENS for the holidays and New Years, Centermial View and the New Year's tard. Send 5 cent samp for parties lars. G. LAWKENCE & CO., 8 Shoemaker.st., Philidalphia. A GENTS WANTED - 500 FOR THE CITY AND country. Call in the morning at 189 South Clark to, Room 3. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND PRES less Parlor Beds are the best in the market. WHIT LESEY & PETERS, 181 Kast Madison-st. These y a patens, ill sast Madison-4.

THE ROYAL SOFA BED—A MOST ELEGANT
1 piece of parker furniture. Sold on installments if detired. Union Furniture Co., 508 West Madi-DIVORCES.

DIVORCES-LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAU niently. Fee after decree. Eleven years practi in the couris of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 103 DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR CAUSE scandal avoided; ine after decree, Address P. C. Bax 294, Chicago. BOOKS. A T OOST—CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF BOOKS, A new and old, at cost. Great bargains for bookbuyers. Call early. We sail guines note page, 20 cis.; I resm. o quires, \$1. GilbEst. 197 South Clarket.

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TO EXCHANGE POR EXCHANGE—HORSE, BUGOY, AND HAR puess, robe, etc., for good city lot. C. W. STEVENS. Is State-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—20X200 FEET AT KENWOOD. B. feet on Michigan-or., near Pficeguidest., for dwellings near Thirty-first.d. stanton. J. M. PESTAM. In Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GRUCERIES OR DRY goods, a Daily gun; Boom B, IS South Clarket.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers. Clarks. Etc. WANTED-A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER WE

WANTED-TWO BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN.
With a well-atablished trade West and Southwest:
none others need answer. Address LKONARD, REDPATH & LAMB, BOSTON, MACROSS LKONARD, REDWANTED-IMMEDIATELY-FOUR DRY-GOODS
clierks, at E and # Milwankos-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FUR SALES-man; with first-class references, at 133 State-st. MANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER in a wholesale hereas; aslary 500 per month. Address 7 65, Tribune offic.

WANTED—A CLERK IN COAL OFFICE, ONE who can loan his employer from \$300 to \$500 each; to such a man a permanent situation will be given. Call or address 658 South Haltsdeed, between 2 and 6 velock to-WANTED-BY A LARGE WHOLESALE BOO

The and ance house, a bill clerk; must be a first-cleonman and quiek and correct at figures. Address and writing of applicant, giving age, experience, reference, and salary expected. None others will be noticed address Z 79, Tribune office. WANTED-PLOORSMAN, WHO CAN WORK AT Bre if desired; none but steady workman need anply. Victors-av., between railread-crossing and Sixteenth-st. WANTED THREE PIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMAN WANTED-A PRW GOOD BOX-NAILERS AT NO. 80 Main-st. A. BENNETT & CO. WANTED-A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS AT NOS WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS WATCH-MAKER at once, who will have steady work at fair wages in a small country town. Inquire of CHARLES WANDELL & CO., 10 State-st.

WANTED-TO HORSE-SHOERS-A FIRE-MAN.

WANTED - TIN-ROOFERS AND CORNICE makers. Apply to ORIFFITH, Nineteenth and W ANTED—A NO. I SNAP-MOULDER, APPLY immediately to the Sherwood School-Farniture Company, 184 and 185 State-91.

W ANTED—A PLUMBER AND HELPER AT 171 World Indiana-st. Call before 8 o'clock. WANTED - GOOD CUTTERS FOR YOUTHS boys, and children's clothing. Apply to LEOPOLI HELLER & CO., 10% and 104 Watashar. WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO TO the country. Apply to M. KHONBERG, IN WANTED—A COOPER WITH PULL SET OF tools. Apply before 9 s. m. to-day at 250 Centre-av.
WANTED—TEN CABINET-MAKKES; STEADY work and prompt pay to good men. Corner Kintic-st. and Ashiand-av. WANTED-BARLY THIS MORNING, A FIRST-

V ANTED - IMMEDIATRILY. A PIRST-CLASS
WANTED - IMMEDIATRILY. A PIRST-CLASS
varriage-painter, to do general work at Clinton Carriage Work, Ulinton Iona. Will give steady employment. J. Hannadan, Prop. Coachmon. Teamsters. Sc.
WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF
two horses and make himself useful around a grocorr store; reference required. Call between 8 and 9 a.
m., at No. 168 Milwaukos-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED-300 MEN TO BUY CHEAP TIUKETS to Caiso, Mamphia, Nashville, Mobile, New Orisan, Calveston, and other points. Work is plenty and begins early. Information cheerfully given. No office fee. Apply at 16 Clark-st., basement.

WANTED-30 FARM-HANDS: WORK ALL WINter: 10 time-shoppers; 100 for railroad; free lars. E. A. ANGELL, 26 South Water-st.

WANTED-30 FARM HANDS AND 100 RAILROAD South. ANDREW G. EING & CO., If North Clark-st.

WANTED-30 SHOVELERS FOR CITY WORK. WANTED SHOVELERS FOR CITY WORK. Wages 81.75 per day 160 wood-shoppers. If farm-bands, 40 coal-miners, etc. Chasp tickets sold to the South. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-et.

ROSH I.
W ANTED 20 RAILROAD LABORERS FO.
W Southern Illinois, \$1.40 per day. Steady work
Free face. Fifty coal miners, 10 farm-hands, one black
mutth, at 22 West Randolphost. J. H. SFERBECT WANTED-100 MINERS FOR IOWA; NO STRIKE free fare; good pay; 60 railr ad men. 21 West Ram tolph-st. A. HALVORSEN & CO. Cheap ticket

Miscellaneous-WANTED-5,000 MEN FOR A PLEASANT WIN-ter's bu insea that will not 970 to 8101 weakly by an investment proposal property of the property intelligent men of respectable species when the different property of for trial. Address with stamp RAT & CO., Chloago, di

WANTED-A LARGE DRY-GOODS AND NOTION jobbing house of St. Joseph, Mo., desires two travelinessessor, one for Southwestern Lord and one for States, Call or address S. D. HASK Rich, 400, 197 States, S. WANTED-A FEW MORE GOOD CANVASSESS to sell new chromes, new novelties, needles, etc.; if you want the best selling articles in the country on ean ind them by calling ou or sending for catalogue. C. M. LININGTON, 14 State-st., Chicago. WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make \$25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book: up press, water, or brush required. Excelsion Manulacturing 00., 189 west Madison.

WANTED—AGRINTS—CANVASSERS SHOULD seems territory at once for "The Life and Public Services of Henry Wilson." by the Rev. Elias Nason. For terms address the publisher, B. B. RUSSELI, 55 Octobill, Boston, Mass. Occasialli, Soston, Mass.

W. ANTED-BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN—A
Was asperienced in boots and shoes wanted as trav-eling-anloaving for illinois. Applicants will state where, how long, and for whom they have traveled. A. G. OARNAHAN & CO. Lafayotts, Ind.

WANTED-FOR NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS Railroad, 100 bridge carpenters, 150 ax and track men; big wages and work for two years. For information and cheap transportation apply at 78 South Canal-et.. corner Madison. Also cheap ticates to all Southern WANTED-MEN TO SELL PAST SELLING ARTI-V clos and chromos; pars largest percentage. Amer-can Novelty Company, 18 East Madison-et., Room 18. W ANTED—TWO SMART BOYS TO WORK IN A W boarding-house. Apply after 9 a. m. at 76 Kast Van WANTED-BOY TO TAKE CARE OF ONE \$1.500-\$1,50 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ES.

WANTED-BOY TO TAKE CARE OF ONE BUND, 102 Washington st.

So North Clark-st. WANTED-AN A. P. AND A. MASON TO MAN-age a business out of the city. It will pay income of \$250 a month. Call at once. 148 Clark-st., Room 25. WANTED - ENERGETIC SALESMEN FOR Guizot's Popular History of France; exclusive ter-ritory. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 128 Dearborn-st.

ritory. O. J. GRIFFTTHS, 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TWO GOOD, HOMEST MEN TO SELL the Globe Stand Oysters, on the North and West Sides. Oall at 25 State-st, early Tuesday morning. Best of references required.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 YEARS OF writing, Z 50, Tribune office.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 YEARS OF WRITING, Z 50, Tribune office.

WANTED-AOTIVE MEN TO MAKE MONEY fast in a light, pleasant business, 148 South Clark-st, Room 14.

WANTED-A BOY WITH TWO YEARS' EXPENSION ANTED-A BOY WITH TWO YEARS' EXELEY A GRAYHAM.

WANTED-CANYASSEES AT ROOM 19 LAKE-side Building. WANTED-A MAN NOT AFRAID OF WORK TO sell coal at retail. Address Q &, Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS TO Depolitions at 1811/4 South WANTED-A GIRL (IRISH) IN A PRIVATE PAM-lity, where one other girl is kept. Apply at # East Kingle-st. Kindle st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND Jundress in a private family. Apply, with good references, at 350 Michigan—av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO COOK, when had from none but those that can do this work need apply at 67 Fulton-et. wanted—A competent girl to be gen-wanted—A competent girl to be gen-eral housework in a small fam.ly. Inquire at 83 WANTED-A GIRL FOR CRNERAL HOUSE-work; German or Norwegian preferred. No. & South Carpenter-st.

WANTED-SEVERAL GOOD MUFF LINERS AND stuffers, at 133 State-st. WANTED-DRESSMAKERS; ALSO AN APPREN-tice, at 270 North Clark-st. WANTED-GIRLS TO SEW ON MACHINE, AT hands need apply.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK ON maniles and dresses. No. 13 Harmon-sourt.

WANTED—WEDNESDAY MOMNING—EXPERIMENCH hands to sev on costumes; a few with machines, CLEMENTS & WRIGHT, MR State-41.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-A GERMAN WOMAN TO TAKE CAR
of two children in less of a good home; also girls for
all kinds of housework; farst-class admanties, secured for
reliable girls free of charge, at BROWN'S Female Em
ployment Oftes, 625 Cottage Grove-ra, especial Doggia WANTDD-GERMAN AND SCANDINA VIAN girls for private families, horeis, laundries, city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S effice, 50 Milwankse-av.

Misoclismoons.

WANTED — B: LADY CANVASSERS FOR AN article that sells like flour; only 60 cents required to make a trial. Apply at once at 800m 81, life Washing-ton-delivery. W ANTED-A YOUNG LADY COMPANION, SOM one pleasant and lively. Address Q ioi, Tribune

SEWING MACHINES. OR SALE SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED SING Hows. Wilson & Gibbs. Wheeler & Wilson, Groother, Wilson, and Weed machines at less than half wate lean office, 15 Clarket., Room 2, up-stairs. Private lean omce, the custre street, second a secondary of the Conference of the Co

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD FICKET TO Raitmore and return. Call at Great Wastern Type Foundry, 19 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT-gen, with sole leather case and all necessary outfit; a bargain. Address V 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF PAPER BOARDS FOR A Furniting office, chesp for cash. Address P P, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED PARTNER WANTED-CHANCE TO MAKE 21,000 by the lat of January capital required, 250; business sagrificants and first-class; reference given. Address at once Q 26, Tribuse office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

ITUATION WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BOOK
keeper, having good office facilities, would write a
de balance sets or hooks that have be megice of or of
wise in bad shape; or, if preferred, perform the wowise in bad shape; or, if preferred, perform the wofree mode. Address O. Tribune office.

FFUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN Wift
has been in business for a years as cale man innoiceate or retail besiness. Hecommended by H. I
spenshing & Co., if North Welliss.

ITUATION WANTED-IN SUME LIVE WENTER
town by a young man of 25 years, well peeted in drocot and groovies. Harge \$800 or \$1,000, would investh as A No. I party. Address I id. Tribune office. TIVATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-ULASS OUT ter, is a tailoring establishment, town or country direct Z W, Tribune office. Address Z W, Iribuno office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A STRADY YOUNG
man as assistant watchmaker or jeweler; can do or
finary watch work, good hard-solder, jewelry jobbing, an
sole repairing. Address T E. Tribuse office.

STUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS, ETC.—
By a first-class practical draughtesman, as architect
assistant or builder's foreman. Please address T 18, Tribms office.

Mitcolingous.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER
would like to arrange with a mercentile house to soll
by sample through the West and East their goods on a
commission, the advertiser paying his own expenses; she
intend references furnished. Address Will, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECT ABLE CO.

Cored man, as waller in private family; willing to m
himself generally useful; will work for low eagus. Fix
address J A D, 64 and 6 Fourthers. CITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 19 YEARS OLD.

Who wants to attend school, in the city or country, and board with or mar his employer; well recommend and willing to work. Call Treaday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 1008 South Desarborn-at. STUATION WANTED-AS BAR-TENDER; CAS office.

IFUATION WANTED—A COLORED WAITEI

who can come well recommended would like a situation in same country town; either in a hotel or private
ramity. Address E. M. Tribuna color. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE Domestics
CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO STUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIEL. Theoroughly competent to cook, wach, and ison; otherwised; best of references. 40 East Division of corth Side. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCE

woman; is a first-class meat or pastry cook; city of
contry; best of references. (18 Wabash-av. content; the free-class meat or pastry cook; sily contents; best of references. (15 Wabash-4s.

TIUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Picase call at 20 Cept (also 15 West Lake-st.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSENork by a young girl is years old. Reference if required. Apply at 28 State-st., up-stairs.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS
COOK in a private family. Apply at 221 North Clark-st.,
in the day. ITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN GIR: as second or for general housework. Apply at No. 20 orth Wells-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS
Desiry cook or would also do meat and pastry cooking. Apply at 120 West Harrison-st., for two days, from 0 to 4.

Nurses

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL; A GOOD home. Si Ontario-et., for two days.

Employment Agencies.

ITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF consecutions wanted from help can be supplied for. DUSK whether of Miwankes-4.

ITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF competent servants of any nationality will please are the order with Mrs. BAKER. Branch office 49 last Division-4.; principal office 46 Wabash-av. Orders liked promptly in city or country.

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A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, is Randolph-etc., near Clark, Established 1854.

A I COMMERCIAL PAPPE, NOTES WITH COL Alersia, mortgages, and local stocks bought as: edd. ISAAU GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Pitto-av COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD Money to loan on improved real estate at 8.5, and small amounts at 10 per ce pt. EUGENEC. LONG 4 BRO., 72 Kast Washington-st. OR SALE—OR TRADE A PAST DUE NOT!
against Mike Bailey, ex-Alderman, and now Cit
nilding Inspector! W.J.D. Room 31, 123 LaSalis-st. HAVE CASH ON HAND, \$10,000 MHICH I WILL loan in sums to suit at 10 per cent; no commission narged. J. MILTON OLLIVER, Room #1, 97 Clark etc. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
now on band, in sums of \$500, \$1.00; \$1.500, \$7.000
and \$3,000, from two to five years, by M. BEAL, left Le MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE AND SMALL on real estate at lowest rates, for 5 years. Culle & CO., 144 Dearborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE MONRY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTERES M on city improved real selete, in sums of \$20,000 ac upwards. Apply to C. E. FIELD & CO., 10 Portlan MONEY TO LOAN-ON DIAMONDS, WATCH misnes. Sigger machines, and other collater MONSY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE PRIVAT Money of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., Room 8 Howe Building, corner State and Jackson etc. WANTED-A LOAN OF \$1,500 ON OUTS
property worth \$5,000. Address T 65, Tribune o WANTED-\$200, GOOD INTEREST, ON He \$500-8700, \$200, TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Washington, TURNER & BOND, In \$1,000 on Chicago or Hyde Park at current rates.
TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-et.

\$6,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE ON the fruit farm near St. Jos. Mich., There cont. 5 years; will make it le and commission. Address T4t, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES. A PARTY WITH \$800 OR \$500 CAN MAKE A first class investment; business without competition; no leases; open to thorough investigation. Address, for two days, T 38, Tribons office. two days, I St. Tribune office.

I AUNDRY FOR SALE-CHEAP, OR WILL trade for Wilson or Dunastic seving manina Address R St. Tribune office.

DARK CHANCE TO BUY AS OLD AND STRICTLY first class grocory store at a bargain, for cash; the top in ation; sales, \$25,000 per year; expenses light; he dead stock; winter trade just beginning; stock and first tribune office. TWO-SET WOOLEN MILL IN OPERATION, STEAM Power, brick buildings, for sais at a bargain, for particulars sadress ATAINSON & TOPLIFF, Pitterhold, III. marticulars anarces Atlantous a Copilars, Fine-noid, III.

Wanted—An Enterprising Business Man with a ca-h capital of \$16,00 to take an interest in and general management of a large factory employing 100 workingmen, pear Chicago, for the manufacture of a beautiful style (and newly-invented) in-ide window-biteds. Only two similar factories in the United States, both in Eastern States. Inquire at Room 18 Religio-Philosophenal Pablishing House Building, ITPOURTH-av. \$100 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS FISH AND orgare business, as the present parties have not means to carry is on; must call to-day at 107 South Hal-sted-45.

\$2.000 to suit to loan on Calcago real estate at rent rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MUSICAL

TOR SALE—A PEW PINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS—
Square Grand size, used from one to taree months, as grood as new; price, \$200 casts. Warracted & years. RRED'S Temple of Mose, \$1 Van Buren-eth.

PIANOS ON TIME—FIRST-CLASS; FRICES VERY low. Terms: \$4 to per month until place is paid for; or \$20 casts and \$20 per month until place is paid for; or \$20 casts and \$20 per month until place is paid for; or \$20 casts and \$20 per month until place is paid for; or \$20 casts and \$20 per month until place is paid for; or \$20 casts and \$20 per month until place is paid for; or \$20 casts and \$20 per month until place is paid for; or \$20 casts and \$20 per month of \$20 per month suit the times; don't fail to call before purchas; HOMACKER PIANO COMPANY, ISI State-st. SCHOMACKER PIANO CONFANT, III State-st.

TO RENT-NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Monor applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of
Maste, II Van Bured-net.

W ANTED-A LADY ROOM-MATE WHO CAN
play plano for dancing. Call on Principal of Kindergarien, 806 Walsababar.

\$200 WILL BUY A SPLENDID BRAND-NEW
typerstand base,
agrafic, Pranch action, full iron frames, all latest improvenants, handsome case, round corners, carved logs
and tyre, style Louis XIV., stool and cover insteaded; the
instruments one of a large stock bought for cash at a
sacrifice. MARTIN'S Special Bargains, 154 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, A and harmons overy Tuneday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. mp. at WESTON & CO. 'S Austice Rooms, Nos. 184 and 188 East, Washington-st. Stock or hand at private cale. Ample time given to test all home and under a sugarnates.

WESTON & CO., Auction Bazaar,

A T THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1, 2

A 7, and 9 Menros-et., corner Michigan-et., horses
carriages, coupe rocksways, buggies, phasons, ros
wagons, double and single harness, horse-blankets, lay
cobes, the singlah, abila, whips, etc., at section price
E, D, BALLEY, proprietor. R. D. BALLST, proprietor.

IPUR SALE—ON ACCUUNT OF THE DEATH OF
my husband, one bay mahogany Hambletonian horse,
trotted last meason, when 5 years of age, in 7.4%; also one
rangy, stylish coupe or family horse, can trot hotter
than 8 minutes; top wagon and single harness; harness as
good as new; and a trial of three days given. Apply at
the barn in the rear of 500 Wahash-av. POR SALE - PORTLAND SLEIGH, NEW LAST winter; cost \$10, will sell for \$20. HUTCHINSON BROS., 140 East Madison-et. FIGURE 1 MARIE - MINISTER STREETS | DELIVERY IN and business sinight, at 74 Sixteenth-st, between Wahnsh and Ministera-avs.

WANTED-Se LOW-PRICED CHUNKY MARKS, and hermos: also, males for Scutiers Market, a gur stables; all must be in good Senh. HAAS & Pow WANTED-HORSES TO WINTER, TAME HAY grain, and good stables; 2 miles from city on rail-read; it is not great to the stables, and the stables of the control of

INSTRUCTION. WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEAK telegraphing, bullion, to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest occurs Gardner House

ciency Perpetation value of the Chest of the Rice Chest of the Rice Chest of the Approximation of the Chest o False and True,

icopies sent free, nt delay and mistakes, be sure and give address in full, including State and County, the sither by draft, express ddress in full, including State and County res may be made either by draft, express

Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
THEMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Dolly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per weel
Dally, delivered, Sunday included, 36 cents per weel
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, ner Madison and Dear

MeVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee harborn and State. Engagement of Barry Sulliva ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe, Engagement of the Kirslify Troupe, "Around the World in Eighty Days." BOOLEYS THEATRE—Randolph brk and LaSalle, Engagement of

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Eugagement of Kelly & Leon' WOOD'S MUSEUM-Monros street, between born and State. Afternoon, "Chevalier I trie" and "Love in Livery." Evening, "

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY—The thirtieth anniversury dunner of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be beld at the Sherman House this evening. All friends are invited. Dinner prompt at a clock, Business meeting of the Society at 7 celock, DOHN STEWART, Secretary.

ATTENTION, SIE KNIGHTS | — Special Conclave of pollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this afternoon at 4 clock sharp, for work on K. T. Order. Also in the vening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on K. T. Order. Vising 81r Knights courteously invited. By order of the B. B. W. LOCKE, Becorder,

D. A. CARHMAN LODGE, No. 686, A. F. and A. M. Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening, Nov. 30, Work on M. M. Degree, 7:39 o-chock sharp. R. J. DAUPHINEY, W. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES

HOPE FOR THE DESPONDENT-IF YOU HAVE hope for the Despondent—If you have been coughing for months, and begin to despair of ever getting well, or if you have taken a recent cold, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk Curs. It will give immedate relief. It is the unfalling remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all disorders of the throat, lungs, and chest, leading to consumption. Curse croup in a few minutes, and takes away the distract of whooting-cough. Contains no origin.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 30, 1875.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchar yesterday opened at 87½, rose to 87½, fell to 87½, and closed at the opening figure.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency, while defending the present system of nal Bank currency and recommending its continuance, suggests various imp amendments to the Banking law.

The announcement is made that the cere monies attendant upon the consecration of the Rev. Dr. McLaren as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois will occur on the 8th of December at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, in this city.

A report was telegraphed to the evening papers yesterday of the death of the cele-brated lawyer, Charles O'Conos, of New York City. Later dispatches contradicted the rumor, and stated that a change for the better had taken place.

Mayor Corvey having vetoed the ordinano lish the system of "bobtail" cars so bitterly complained of by the people of the South Division, and forbidding the City Ballway Company to run such cars after the

Some of the smaller fry against whom suits were brought by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in connection with the sub-sidy business have slipped through the cobweb net held up for the public eye and not Suits against three persons who testified be-fore the Congressional Committee—BERRETT, SHAW, and HERREY—have been discontinued. All the other smaller suits, including that against Donn Platt, will probably be disposed

Yesterday's developments in the trial of AVERT, at St. Louis, were of a character tending to confirm the original statement that the Grand Jury had seriously considered the propriety of returning an indictment against Gen. BABCOCK as an accessory to the Whisky Ring conspiracy. Testi mony was yesterday introduced verify ing as Gen. Bascocn's the handwriting of certain telegrams forwarded from Wash ington to Jorce, and giving information as to contemplated raids upon the St. Louis Ring. It was shown with certainty that, if no error has been made as to the handwriting, Joyce, McDonald, and Babcock were in secret co sultation, and that numerous confidential telegrams were passed to and fro between St. Louis and Washington. The President's stern admonition, "Let no guilty man escape," seems to be bearing excellent fruit.

The proposition of Mr. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay \$800,000 for the Lake-Front property, was tted by the Comptroller to t Council last evening. An amusing show of virtuous indignation was called forth by the proposition, and the usual buncombe talk about protecting the city's rights was not lacking. Before the proposal was received, nothing could be done; now that the offer has been made to pay \$800,000, the Council suddenly discovers that this price—largely in excess of that offered by anybody else is outrageously small. The matter was referred to a Committee, and the Council retused to call upon the Law Department for an opinion as to the feasibility of procuring a dissolution of the pending injunction, or to order the Corporation Counsel to take any steps in the premises. It is very evident that Mr. Department and the right him definition of the pending the product has not reade the right him definition. Mr. Douglas has not made the right kind of an offer, and that in naming \$800,000 as the outside limit he has failed to provide for certain "expenses" and "claims," which will be insisted upon before the Council will consent to sell the Lake-Front.

10% for short clears, all boxed. Highwines were in fair demand and to lower, at \$1.11 er gallon. Flour was more active and easier. Wheat was active and declined 21c, closing firmer at \$1.03 cash and \$1.03} for December. Corn was active and declined 13c, closing at 483c for November and 463c for the year. Oats were quiet and &c lower, closing at 30 c cash and 30 c for January. Rye was dull at 68 c. Barley was 1@11 ower, closing at 84 cash and 84 c for Deember. Hogs were fairly active and nominally unchanged, packing grades closing weak. Cattle were quiet and firm, Sheep were steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.50 in greenbacks at the close.

The excitement and indignation aroused in the community in consequence of the Whyland murder have by no means abated. Public sentiment continues to find free expression in the columns of the press, and easy to perceive that the mere hanging of the murderer Davis will not restore quiet and a sense of security. Two letters printed in our columns this morning will command attention and consideration,—one relating to the frequent public exhibitions of drunkenness and debauchery by individuals holding high positions in the municipal government, and the other on the subject of carrying concealed weapons and the failure of the authorities to enforce the law in this regard. A fruitful source of murders and deadly affrays is to be found in the fact that, as a rule, the thieves and gamblers habitually carry pistols and knives day and night, while the respectable classes a habitually go unarmed. A rigid enforcement of the law forbidding this dangerous and unequal distribution of weapons of attack and efense is one of the things that should be

insisted upon. THE CUBAN SITUATION-A PARALLEL. If it be true, as reported, that Spain contemplates sustaining Valmaseda, the Captain. General of Cuba, in his threat of vengeance upon Guatemala for recognizing the Cuba patriots as belligerents, then the situation ertainly presents a warlike front from which the American nation cannot and will not desire to escape. The effect of such an undertaking would unquestionably be to reunite the present separate and independent Republics of Central America for common resistance, with the probable assistance of South American Republics. The Republics of Peru, Chili, Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia having also recognized the Cubans as celligerents, a Spanish attack on Guatemala for that reason would call out the resistance of all the other small and contiguous powers that have exercised the same right. There is already an important movement in Central America toward the unification of the five independent Republics for common political and commercial weal. A Spanish attack upon any one of them would give this movement a sudden impulse that would prob ably accomplish the desired result, and certainly bring discomfiture and defeat to Spain. Nor could the American people hold aloof in such a contest. Any armed interference in the rights of any American Republic recognized by international law is an infringement on the Mongoe doctrine which the American people cannot brook. The Monson doctrine s not, as is often misconceived, a policy of further acquisition of territory by the United States, but a principle, vital to our own autonomy, that no European power shall be permitted to acquire territory or assert its sovereignty over any Republic on the American continent. An attempt on the part of Spain to coerce Guatemala, or any other American Republic, to recant its recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, would be, in effect, the assertion of that European sovereignty in the manner which the American people have always determined to resist. An insane movement of this kind on the part of Spain will mean war with the United States, and the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico forever. It is not surprising that the whole Ameri-

feel the heartiest sympathy for the Cuban patriots; it is only a wonder that the expression of such sympathy has been so long repressed. The Cubans are fighting for the same rights to-day that forced the American colonies into revolution a hundred years ago. The policy of Great Britain then was similar to the policy of Spain now. She demanded the right to dictate to her colonies the laws that should govern their trade. She levied imports for her own benefit in such a way as to constrain her colonies to buy what they terms that would give her the chief benefit of the trade. It was against this policy that the Americans first protested and then revolted. They fought seven years with the heroism of desperation before the great empire of Britain would relinquish the hope of retaining her against this trade-dictation led to political in-dependence and the birth of a new nation. From that time Great Britain began gradnally to reform her colonial policy, until today there is not a British possession or de-pendency, from the little Malta to the pendency, from the little great East Indian Empire, that has not the ight to regulate its own commerce, buy where it can buy to best advantage, and sell where it can sell to best advantage. The single right reserved by Great Britain in her trade relations with her colonies is that they shall not discriminate against her in their regulations for commerce,—a right she would be inclined to assert as against any independ-

ent Government that sought to discriminate against her. The lesson which Great Britain learned from the successful revolt of the American colonies was entirely lost upon Spain. Spain has held her possessions as long as she could with the single purpose of filling her national coffers at their expense, until one by one they have all cut loose from her on the American continent, and she has left only the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The extraordinary richness and exceptional demand which Cuban products have enjoyed have enabled the natives to endure Spanish extortion longer than could Mexico, or the present Republics of South and Central America. of which were once Spanish possessions. But as Spain lost other possessions she fast-ened the toils more closely around Cuba, and enforced her extortionate exactions with a system of cruelty that overstrained human endurance. The Cubans pleaded and pro-tested in vain. At last they rebelled, and have entered upon a war that to those who have engaged in it means freedom or extermination. They are fighting for rights as sacred as life, and with-

tortions are enforced by an army of thiever murderers, and convicts. The jails and penitentiaries of Spain are emptied to prey upon the Cubans and enforce the Spanish exortions by cruelties that are scarcely to those of the Inquisition. The Cubans have, therefore, entered upon a fight for life that they will never give up short of exter-mination. Their cause to day is a counter-part of the Américan cause, the glorious suc-cess of which is shortly to have a centennial

If the United States Government is for into an interference between Spain and Cuba by an infraction of the Monnoe doctrine, or by any invasion on the part of Spain of American rights, the similarity of the Cuban-cause to that for which the American forefathers fought will not fail to impress itself upon the American people in a degree heretofore igpartisanship for the people cursed by Spanish oppression and Spanish cruelty. This parti-sanship will be further strengthened by the selfish desire to improve our own trade relaions with Cuba, which will be incidental to the liberalization of the island, and the unelfish desire that the last vestige of human slavery shall be eradicated in America. The progance, intolerance, corruption, greed, ne essity, and proverbial obstinacy of the Bourbon race may betray Spain into giving the United States an occasion for interferen that cannot and ought not be resisted.

THE SUPREME COURT. A Chief-Justice of the United States should step from his home to the Bench across the grave of every partisan ambition he has at any time entertained. Every such ambition should be buried too deep for any resurrection. It is a matter of public moment and public congratulation that Chief-Justice Warre has already formally refused the urgent request of injudicious friends who asked him to allow his name to be presented as that of a candidate for the Presidency Mr. Warre's reply has already been made public. It is straightforward and manly, and shows that he intends to avoid the error which was so fatal to Chase's fame and which is toying with that of Justice Davis The judicial mind is not usually fitted for adninistrative politics, and impartiality cannot be preserved when a man is tossed in the whirlpool of party passion. A Judge who decides questions between commonwealths, between the nation and its several parts, who expounds the Constitu ion, from whose decision there is no appeal hould be above all personal ambition. drags his ermine in political mire, he is unfit o wear the stained robe. A man with his duties must not be an adent in the lies of the cenens and the tricks of the campaign, must not be a maker of slates, a promiser of offices, a huckstering politician. This would be unseemly and wrong. It will be an evil day for the United States if the Bench of our upreme Court is ever degraded into a mere tepping-stone for the Presidency. Mr. WAITE is wise when he prefers to remain for life the sixth Chief-Justice of the United States rather than to try to become for a brief four years the nineteenth President. He is the Sixth Chief-Justice, although ten appointments were made to the office before him. Of the men appointed, JOHN RUTLEDGE, of South Caro ina, though he presided over the Supreme Court, in 1795, during a recess of the Senate was rejected by the latter body; WILLIAM Cushing, of Massachusetts, an Associate Jus ice, appointed and confirmed in January, 1796, declined; JOHN JAY, the first Chief-Justice, reappointed and reconfirmed in 1800, declined; and GEORGE H. WILLIAMS and Calab Cushino, appointed in 1874, were both rejected. What may be called the "reguticket" of Chief-Justices thus contain only six names,—those of John Jay, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger B TANEY, SALMON P. CHASE, and MORRISON R. WAITE. Only one, Mr. CHASE, was ever

A NEW GERMAN BAID. A singular dispatch comes from Berlin to the effect that the Court Intendant has issued a circular to the theatres in Berlin, directed to the female artists, and forbidding them any onger to indulge in extravagance in dress. As the ballet-dancers can hardly be charged with extravagance in dress, the circular is evidently aimed at higher game, and must apply to the actresses of the dramatic and the prime donne of the lyric stage, who in Berlin, as n fact the world over, are wont to indulge in extravagant finery. There is a degree o onsistency in the action of the German critics, who proclaim that pure art is giving way to the art of the modiste and the milliner. It is painfully evident on our own stage. Some American managers advertise the dresses of their star fully as much as the star herself, and all along the great distance from OLIVE LOGAN to CLARA MORRIS, and from the chorus leader to Christina Nilsson the dresses, laces, and jewelry of the artists are made a prominent and offensive feature of stage advertising and managerial pronun ciamentos. The evident purpose of the Court Intendant is to strike at a fashio which has been borrowed from Paris. The fashions which emanate from that gay city and thence spread over the world originate from the stage. They are the results of a conspiracy between the managers and the dressmakers. The latter set wits at work and devise costly dresses and trimmings. They are loaned to the managers for a trifling price, and are worn by his actresses or singers. As all the world flocks to the theatres and opera-houses, they speedily become the rage. The sold to the female butterflies from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, now and then an outfit finding its way to the trunks of some Chicago butterfly. The same practice extends to our own stage. The goods that sell most rapidly are those introdu ced upon the stage, and these are copied from the French stage. Even where they are not used upon the stage, the sale is greatly enhanced by affixing to them the names of favorite artists. Von Bulow coats, WACHTEL neckties, Tittens hats, and ARABELLA God DARD cloaks, may be found everywhere. The Berlin Intendant's pronunciamento is evidently intended to reach even beyond the limits of the stage. If he can reduce the extravagance in dressing upon the stage, and compel artists to appear in plainer and more economical attire, he will not only be doing a good thing for art by emancipating it from the thralldom of the milliner and dressmaker,

with the vested rights of the lovely Ger woman, and he is provoking a struggle com-pared with which the Ultramontane contest will seem insignificant. Every household will rise up in revolt, every milliner, dress and designer of fashions will combine him. Even the managers, although they be compelled to obey, will not do it without protest, for what will Lucca, Mar-LINGER, and the other German singers do for effect in plain apparel? What is to become of Wagner's great Nibelungen Trilogy, with out the magnificent costumes prepared fo Brunhilde, Isolde, and the Rhine goddesses If the order can be successfully executed at Berlin, it will rapidly spread over Germany, even to Baireuth. If it could spread still even to Baireuth. If it could spread still further and reach our own stage and emancipate it from the dictations of dressmakers, it would be a blessing. The criterion of art in America upon the lyric and dramatic stage is too apt to be a pretty woman in a pretty dress,—the product of the hair-merchant, paint-and-powder seller, dressmaker, and milliner. From this point of view the German critic makes a very sensible protest. German critic makes a very sensible prote and the German Court Intendant has don well to heed that protest. When it comes, however, to the household extravagance, he will raise a breeze about his ears that will remind him of an East Indian typhoon.

COUNT YON ARNIN'S BOOK-A dispatch from London in our last issue intimates that the Senate of State Tribuna at Berlin has ruled that the charge of treason against Count Von Arnus is admissible. The grounds for this decision are not apparent, unless they grow out of reckless of which a signal instance has already been nade public by Von Army himself in the publication of a statement of his relations and also of certain private correspondence between himself and BISWARCK. The state ment is contained in a book recently published at Zurich either by himself or some one who had access to his papers. The ook is at once indiscreet and foolish, and will injure the reputation of Count Vos ARNIM as a statesman the world over. The most remarkable disclosure made by it touches upon the resignation of M. THIERS, which was a serious point at issue between Count Von Arnim and Bismancz. The latter wanted to support M. THIERS as "the Government which would have to spend the greater part of its strength in combating its me enemies," and he instructed Count Vox ARNIM to that effect. The Count, however instead of acting upon these instructions to further BISMARCK's policy, organized a policy of his own, and opposed BISMARCK so strongly that he gained the favorable side of the Emperor, so that he paid more attention to Von ARNIM'S than to BISMARCK'S suggestions, and, when the latter approached the Emperor with the suggestion that the German support of M. THERS would strengthen the German Empire, he found to his surprise that the Emperor had already been convinced by Von ABNIM that the defeat of THIERS would endanger monarchical government all over Eu rope. The London Saturday Review, com-

rope. The London Schurday Review, commenting upon this situation, says:

How Count Arken could have brought himself and his master to this conclusion is hard to see. The immense difficulties against which the French Government had then to contend promised rather to have the effect of disarditing the particular institutions, whether monarchical or republican, under which the conflict was to be carried on. The failure of a Republic to compass ends hardly distinguishable from impossibilities might have done much for the monarchical principle in Europa, whereas similar failures incurred by a King would only have brought the monarchical principle into disgrace. If the Count of Chambond had really mounted the throns in the autumn of 1873, it would have been the greatest hlow that could have been struck as the cause of royalty in general. That Count Arken should have been blind to this is as fatal to his pretensions to statesmanship as his method of dealing with State papers—supposing that this volume has been published with his knowlmenting upon this situation, says:

hat this volume has been published with his knowl-dge—is to his appreciation of diplomatic duty.

The most important feature of this diplomatic episode, however, is the fact that, after THIERS was defeated, Count Von ARNIM had the temerity to advise the Emperor that stung by the gadfly of ambition for the THIRDS was the best man for Germany for son which BISMARCE had ad vanced prior to his defeat. This audacion proposal brought out a furious letter from BISMARCK, in which he informed Von ARNIM that this was the very policy he had been trying to drive into his head and against which he (Von Arnim) had succeeded in prejudicing the Emperor. If ignorance and audacity combined in the product of blundler can be considered treasonable, it is little you der that the Berlin authorities deem the charge of treason against Vox ARNIM admis

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. The days when the Holy Alliance reled all Europe with unholy despctism are, past. There looms up in the near future another eague of monarchs,—the three Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria, - and this triple alliance bids fair to play a most commanding part in the struggles o'? the next decade. It is destined to make history. It is now becoming plain that the recent meeting of the three Emperors meant a great deal, despite the efforts of the seared French and English press to show that the meeting was only a matter of courtesy, with no political weight whatever. An agreement was entered into there, of which an apparently wellinformed correspondent of the Nation claims to give the details. We follow his general

Russia is to push her boundaries to the Bosphorus and towards Anglo-India. Austria is to swallow up the Valley of the Danube. Germany is to be left to pursue plans of an-nexation in the northwest. The Duchy of Luxenbourg would make a good mouthful, and would serve as a perpetual threat against commerce of the Empire, and Belgium

round out its boundaries beautifully.

This plan, it will be noticed, provides for the growth of each of the three Empires, without either's interfering with the possessions of the others. They have united to prey. The booty is ready. It only remains to

The process of seizure in the East present few difficulties. France cannot interfere: her "Eastern question" refers only to the Rhine. The forty centuries on the pyramids will not look down upon another Free army for many, many years to come. England could do nothing against the three Empires. She would care to do nothing if part of the She would care to do nothing if part of the spoils, in the shape of Egypt and the Suez Canal, fell to her. The only Power left is a powerless one. The Sick Man, predestined to dissection, may complain, but who will hear his plaint? The first act in the drama was the insurrection in Herzegovina, which exposed the material weakness of Turkey and led naturally to the second act, the part-repudiation of the Sultan's debts. This last is said to have been becomed about in a curious way. Gen. Ig-

English and French money-lenders? The more than 50, on the average." The bait was greedily snapped at. The Sultan turned from his harems a moment, called his Grand Vizier, and said: "My Ministers have been very foolish; the Christians only gave me half the capital which I must reimburse to them; it is wrong; pay only from this day half the interest which was first agreed." This stupid decree of a despot was published to the world as law, and Turkey instantly fell to the rank of a thirdrate power, without a friend, without an earnest ally, without respect. Russian craft lured her into fatal bankruptcy. The only question now is, What shall be done with the lumbering carcass of the Empire, as it rots to pieces between the Austr frontier and the Bosphorus? A few official threats, perhaps the flash of a few bayonets on the frontier, and the division will be accomplished. The Sultan will fly haremscarem across the Bosphorns and the scared harem will follow after. Europe will ere long be rid of the rule of the Turk.

A revolution in manufacturing and enormous development of our exports of iron are not unlikely to be the results of an experiment which has just been quietly and successfully tried in Pittsburg. The firms of SPANG, CHALFANT & Co. and GRAFF, BENNETT & Co. have brought the gas flowing from a to their furnaces, and have success stituted it for coal in the manufacture of iron. The cost of their experiment was \$110,000, and each expects to save by this new fuel about \$40,000 a year. The gas is almost pure hydro-carbon, and comes out of the ground with such power as to force itself through 15 miles of pipe. The fuel furnished by the gas-well is equal to about 100,000 oushels of coal a day. It gives a saving of more than 20 per cent in making iron, and is, beside, much cleaner, easier to handle, and more rapid in heating, than coal. A puddlingfurnace that it takes several hours to heat by coal can be heated by this gas in three-quarters of an hour. A larger gas-well is now flowing, 3 miles further from Pittsburg, with nch force that the stream of gas is thrown n flames 150 feet into the air. Its ownersh s in litigation. When this is settled and the capitalists, who stand waiting are allowed to carry the gas to the city, the well will furnish, it is calculated, fuel enough to run all the manufactories in Pittsburg. It is easy to see what results will follow from the general introduction of this cheap, self-feeding powerful fuel, but it is impossible to measure them. The control of the iron manufacture of the world would seem to be inevitably ours with such an advantage. Other manufacture will seek the oil and gas belt country. the supply of gas remains constant, the triangular district of which Pittsburg is the spex and the Alleghenies are the ecome the greatest manufacturing district

in the world.

At a reception given by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to the Hon. J. W. FOSTER, our Minister to Mexico, some ten days ago, the guest of the evening spoke at engta on the commercial relations of the two ountries. Even with the present very lim ited means of intercommunication, Mexico exports to the United States nearly \$12,000, 000 worth of goods a year out of a total export of about \$32,000,000. Of this, \$8,000,-000 is in gold and silver, so that we take only \$4,000,000 worth of her coffee, sugar, cochi neal, vanilla, tobacco, and fine woods. We exuld profitably use ten times this amount Mexico's imports from us are varied in kind but small in quantity. They comprise among other things, bar-steel, tural implements, quicksilver, implements, quicksilver, powder, railway rolling-stock, coal, books, paratus, cotton, woolen, linen, and silk printing materials, machinery and single item), hardware, and drugs. The total value is a trifle more than \$7,000,000. The completion of railway communication between the two countries, and the increase of the carrying-trade between New Orleans ar the Mexican coast, will certainly increase the nterchange of commodities ten-fold. Mexico ought, in the nature of things, to be one of our largest customers. She needs our manufactured goods; we need her tropical products. If chance or war cuts off the Cuban supply of sugar, Mexico may be able to supply it. She can, it is claimed, profitably take the place of Brazil in providing us with coffee Her tariff is low. The first ten articles in the list of her imports already given are admitted duty-free. The Mississippi Valley is especially interested in the development of this inter national business, and the whole country has no common stake in it. It would not be worth while, howeve,r-we may parenthe cally remark,—to grant anybody millions of dollars to build the Podunk & Chihuahua broad-gauge, continental, steel-rail, double-track railroad. If Mr. Foster is trying to engineer any such scheme, he will do the country more service by posting back

The honest and respectable classes of people in this city and county will hail with the liveliest satisfaction the announcement that two of the repeaters at the late election were resterday convicted in the Criminal Court. One of them, CHABLES SMITH, was proved to have voted four times in the Twentieth Ward, and the other, WILLIAM HAMILTON, twice in the Sixth Ward. Each of them pleaded guilty, and Judge Jameson imposed the full penalty of the law, \$1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment in each case. Well done, thus far. We trust, however, that justice will not content herself with this single effort. There are other repeaters to be tried. There are judges of election charged

out which life is no boon. Cuba to-day cannot buy a barrel of flour, nor a tierce of beef, and course, with a superson of the superson of the

of the Boston Herald, which has the "wants" and "sales" advertisements, shows that houses of sixteen rooms are for rent in Dover street at \$35 a month; brick houses on Parker street, "with all the modern improvements," at \$350 a year; a house on Groton street of fourteen rooms at \$504 a year; well-furnished rooms on Tremont street at \$1.50 a week. Of course the ruling rate of interest in Boston is much lower than in Chicago, but the difference is not enough ant for this great difference in rents which can only be accounted for as the result of the general depression in real-estate values throughout the country. Comparatively, then, Chicago real estate has kept its values more steadily than the real estate of any large city which has been brought to our no-

The United States has lost its suit against the Union Pacific again, and this time in the Supreme Court, where it was taken on an appeal from the Court of Claims, and where decision is final. The suit was brought to contest the right claimed by the Company to withhold one-half of its earnings on ac-count of Federal transportation, which the Government claimed should be paid on ac-count of interest on the bonds guaranteed by the Government. The result of the suit in the Court of Claums was the conviction that the courts would have to abide by the errors, either intentional or ignorant, in the legislation which permitted the Pacific Railroads to put this construction on the law, and there was not much hope that the Supreme Court would afford any relief. The fact remains now, and cannot be tested, that the people of the United States were betrayed into a bad bargain by their representatives in Congress, and they must abide by it. They must continue to pay the interest on the Pacific bonds for the rest of the term of thirty years, and in addition thereto pay one-half of the charges for Gov thereto pay one-hair or the charges for Gov-ernment transportation. At the end of the thirty years, the Government will probably have paid out in principal and interest the total value of the property, and will have nothing but a second mortgage to show for its expenditure, leaving the undesirable alter-native of making a dead loss of all that has been paid out or paying off a first mortgage in order to acquire a property not worth its own claim. And this is the sort of investment that Mr. Scorr desires the Govern ment to repeat in favor of his Texas &

The New York Tribune is evidently in humor to cavil at anything done by the pres-ent Administration. Finding nothing else just now, the *Tribune* is constrained to complain because the Government books show a reduction of \$11,115,408 in the fiscal year of 1875 as compared with that of 1874. It complains because Messrs. Daws and Gabright hoped for a reduction of \$26,000,000, and the actual figures fall short. But the Tribune isn't satisfied with any saving, and attempts, by a specions system of bookkeep-ing, to show that there has been no reduction whatever. Now the fact remains that the General Government expended over \$11,000. 000 less in 1875 than in the previous year, in the face of the natural increase that might possibly be justified by the growth of nation and its necessities.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE JOHN WELLS. comment Massachusetts jurist, has been quickly followed by that of another eminent Judge of that State, John Wells, of the Supreme Court. He was born in 1819, and lived for fifty years in Massachusetts chusetts. He graduated at Williams College in 1388, and settled in Chicopee in 1841, and for twenty-five years was a constantly growing member of the Hampden County Bar. In 1849, 1851, 1857, and 1865 he was a member of the Legislature. He was also Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Hampden County, and when, in 1968. Gov. Bellock appointed him to the Supreme Bench, he was acknowledged to be the appointment to his place; there is a wide field of generous selection, and he will not fail of a fit and honorable choice; but all the elements

be found in another person among us."

EUGENE SCHNEIDER.

The cable dispatches on Sunday brought the intelligence of the death of EUGENE SCHNEIDER, one of the heaviest manufacturers of machinery in France, and for many years a member of the in France, and for many years a member of the Corps Legislatif. He began tife as a banker's clerk, and in 1850 was given charge of some large from works at Bazelles. A few years after, he became manager of the iron works at Crenzot, which under his management became the most important establishment in Europe. In 1844 he competed with the English in manufacturing locomotives, and, twenty years after, received and executed orders for the manufacturing locomotives. ture of locomotives to be sent to Great Brits He entered political life in 1845 as a Ministe Deputy. In 1851 he was given the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce. After the cour d'etat of 1852 he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, and subsequently chosen one of its Vice-Presidents. In 1865 he succeed-ed the Duke of Morny as President of the Corps Legislatif,—s post which he econpied down to the fall of the Empire. He was also Regent of the Bank of France and a member of the Ad-ministrative Council for the development of

Agriculture and commerce.

CARDINAL RAUSCHER.

The Cardinals are going fast. The cable telegraph on Sunday brought the intelligence of the death at Vicuna of His Eminence Joseph Ottoman death at Vicuna of His Eminence Joseph Ottoman death at Vicuna of His Eminence Joseph Ottoman death at Cardinal Primoe Archbishop of Vicuna, in his 78th year. He was created Archbishop and elevated to the purple Dec. 17, 1855. In many quarters he was regarded as likely to succeed to the rapal Chair in case he outlived Prus IX.

completely smashed, and the Entr brothers, sho have so long deinded the credulous, have gone to meet Katta Kixo. For a long time they have tice will not content herself with this single effort. There are other repeaters to be tried. There are judges of election charged with fraud and corruption. Let justice be thorough with them also. There are numerous other repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, and the Citizens' Association should not let up in their efforts to apprehend them and bring them to prompt justice. The surest hope of an honest election next spring and the only way to prevent repeating is to get the repeaters into jail. The Criminal Court has commenced well with them. We hope it will keep on until every one of the scoundrels and those who put them up to it are convicted.

If there is any comfort for misfortune in noting the misery of others, Chicago realestate owners may take heart at the indications of lower prices ruling in other cities. We have already printed articles from the New York papers showing an average shrinkage of 30 per cent in values of property in that city, and an unprecedented declins in

The passage the new Fire ordin

ordinance passed, we insert it here:
Question then being on the motion of
son to pass the ordinance as recome
valled by ayes and nose as follows:
Ayes—Foley, Richardson, Warren, Coe
Fourth Ward, Clarke of the Fifth Ward,
dreth, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, Whit
Heath, Case, Cleveland, Quirk, Bran,
Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeny, Dickinson,
Dixon—M. schaffner, Murpay,
Dixon—16,
Noss—Fitzgerald, Stone of the Fifth Ward, Bath
Cullerton, and McDonald—5.

The public had a right to expect the and of FIREMENTALD and STONE of the Fifth the ordinance, and why they opposed known. There were nine absentees, bead been present a majority of them wo voted for the ordinance. However, if the all been present and opposed it, the ord would still have been passed by six majori.

A San Francisco paper says: performances for the benefit of chur correct thing now. The Presbyteria Oakland, Cal., led off; and now the Oakland, Cal., led off; and now the Independent Presbyterian Church follows sait cert Frair evening, with the comedy of "The Lone of Lover," together with a musical entertainment The world does move." About two weeks and the Ellis Avenue Church, Chicago, at an establishment for the benefit of the church held in the church-building, gave a performance of the farce of "A Regular Fix." And Chicago he not as yet gone the way of "the

Barry Sollivan is at the Palmer. Lamartine is to have a statue in Paris. T. D. Meyers, U. S. N., is at the Sherman. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., is at the Palmer, E. L. Merritt, of Springfield, is at the Shee Gen. Jeff C. Davis, U. S. A., is at the Same

Sir Rose Price, Bart., England, is at the The Hon. W. W. Wheaton, of Detroit, is at the

Col. J. E. Gowen, of New York, is at the Father Hyacinthe will return to America to

The Hon. D. S. Ordway, of Milwankee, is at the Tremont

The Hop. J. J. Hagerman, of Milwankee, and the Tremont The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, is at

Col. George E. Glenn, U. S. A. is at the The Hon. B. W. Hanna, Terre Haute, is at the Grand Pacific. The Hon. W. A. Burleigh, of Yankton, D. T.

is at the Gardner. A nephew of Senator Dawes has welled piece of Februyler Colfax. E. H. Johnson, Chief Engineer of the Chiego & Northwestern Railroad, is at the Sherman

Bessie's book has reached its fifth office. She wasn't napping when Joe Ho brilliant proposal to her. Marian Singer, daughter of the many-wird

Marian Singer, day, has appeared on the in San Francisco in burlesque. Sir George Bowen, Governor of the Colory Victoria, Australia, and Major Pitt, R. C., and de-camp, are at the Grand Pacific.

French heels have been revived by Fashion, and it will soon be a la mode !

The position of Director of Musical After the Combunial has been offered to Mr. Theolers Thomas, and has been accepted by him.

The statement that Paul Morphy has been insane is positively decied by his friends. It has abandoned obess and devoted himself is business, but his mind is as clear as even.

The Bey. Mr. Pay, of Massachusetts, has all minded one quarter of his salary.

quished one quarter of his salary, \$1, consequence of the depression is but That was the sprightly thing for him to de Russell Elliott, Auditor L & E. B. B., apolis; and Passenger-Agents of L.P. R. L. D.

Gratiot Washburne, son of the Hon. E. S. Wash burne, alinister to France, and who is Sec of Legation at Paris, has been staying in Co for a day or two on business.

Mr. Gladstone, Max Muller, Cardinal Mu-ning, Francis Galton, and Sir John Lubbest, will have articles in the forthcoming Contrap-rary Review, —quite "a galaxy of talent," as the Expensive garters, ranging in

to \$100, are again having a large sale, cent women do not disdain to buy them. But the women who show the long remain decent.

M. Troubet has announced his intented ophilishing with Mesers. Michel Levy Fiere a collection of notes by Sainte-Benre on the man of his time; but the notes are so severe sales discreet that he still hemitates. Charmars tells of a pegro named De

one of the French colonies, who, speaking of the advantages of the Christian religion, said:
"There was a time when I knew nothing of God or the devil, but now I knew and love than "Oh, fold up your ears!" is the

slang in Milwankee; io New York it is down your vest?"—in St. Louis, "Upercot toogue!"—in Cincinnati, "Float your away!"—in Louisville, "Depopulats your is—and in Chicago, "Go hang with McDonaid. The Mount Holyoke Seminary in Man

setts is blowing its born again, chaiming to furnished 115 wives to missionaries. Me we can ascertain how many wives each mi has had, it will be easy to calculate many domestic borizons in India have made deeply, darkly, beautifully blue.

After having read only a few extract William Morris' translation of the Springfield Republican does not heat that it will prove the English Virgil, be den's or any other. We should say a copinion was worth having would we until be had seen the translation before the state of th o decided a judgment.

The wits of the press are t

poetry a great deal now, and finding its measure and rhythm, and all that, the howels of every newspaper office old baid-headed bookkeeper who blinks, and knows that oblinary postetier with a dollar a line than anything

11

and will occasion come ciety, when she makes the stage. The author for the work by "rea for the work by "rea

and this, too, against t A letter from the post I late for use at the dedice ment, has since been put presses the opinion that vances: the surest press nal enemy of small and a prove in this case also friend and keeper of a

Miss Clara Morris Miss Clara Morrs in health to caucel her eng Arenne Theatre. It is Either, in "The New Le salure. The New To capricious in its fancie Agues Ethel another old-for a season of only two Theatre, and was glad, emfortable home in Bu

Score one for Prof. T. In the November nun American Meteorologi planetary equipoxes for prophecy : "28th to 30th a note he adds : "The er Mississippi Valley and Takes storms from one to Atlantic coast, the later lantic seaboard, "Chicag M. Senao has been

in Palermo, Bome, and of bealth, which, the las has largely recovered. from Italy probably, wh this time, he will publicap of his later essays p Dezz Mondos, on the na and of the hitherto unp God," a metaphysical w by him at Versailles, wh is library during the The formal letter of

dedication of Poe's genius. He wrote previ lar occasions except whe your design in any other arises from the persons Poe, of which I have in to be able to join in pa his memory. A Parisian shopkespe

and placed in his window thing inside is to be had afterwards explained, duction of 2 per cent But a young rescal of stand the words literally opportunity offered, he look out a number of ve ing arrested, he pleader shopkeeper as an es The translation of th

ris, author of " The East ly commended by the L pronounces it, "whet accuracy of transl tempt that has yet greatest of Roman t There is, however, sunc opinion on this scora. not attain the place whi of its serious defects,

of its serious defects, in not be displaced in a da judge that, as Dryden o and want of art, Morris business and that highs the older poet unquestic. The Khedive, by a de absolutely abolished the administration. The K is a Mohammedan; but that the Koran is insufficient in the series of turisprud the system of turisprud the system of jurisprud indebted to the esgacity poleon L, are to be be Year's Day regular tri character, power, and s imed nations, will be op has been abolished, and stablished at Cairo.

The alleged myster cide of John C. Golf Tombs prison, New I been the subject of a the papers of that of weeks. Colt had been murdering Adams. Comba bro. After the fire of Colt was found through the beart. hat the body found sell, and that the re now been for the fi of the jury-invited the execution and Colt—writes to on papers that an inque on the body and it was identified. more curious incident affair which has neve day of the fire and sui

runs in the veins of t ritaburg; A. Bachride Orlems; E. M. Hamilt Bien Pails, N. Y.; J.

Mass Henshaw. Ther offspring of this m distant city, and that

m; J. T. Waldell, Gr own; T. C. Gray and S. de, Gress, P. C. da; J. B. Stanger, Der Histor, St. Louis; F. L. Biotson; N. S. Bushne Surfact, New Crienta.

new Fire ordinance has given to the people of the city. It of the people of the city a long time. As our local present it bere:

ye insert it bere:

on the motion of Aid. Richardmance is recommended, it now as rolonance is recommended, it now as rolonance in the of the Fifth Ward, Sommer, Hindon, Warran, Coey, Stone of the Fifth Ward, Sommer, Hindon, Woodman, White, Gunderson, Ind., Quirk, Ryan, Stout, Mahr, weens, Dickinson, Corroran, and tone of the Fifth.

tons of the Firth Ward, Raidy, aid.—5.
right to expect the support STONE of the Fifth Ward for why they opposed it is not entire absentees, but if they majority of them would have ance. However, if they had dopposed it, the ordinance in passed by six majority.

paper says: "Theatrical be benefit of churches are the The Presbyterian Church of the follows suit next Friday comedy of 'The Loan of a the amusical entertainment, ve." About two weeks are hurch, Chicago, at an entermedit of the church, held in the gave a performance of the lar Fix." And Chicago has way of "the Cities of the

ERSONAL at the Palmer. ave a statue in Paris. S. N., is at the She U. S. A., is at the Palmer, pringfield, is at the She is, U. S. A., is at the St

Vheaton, of Detroit, is at the of New York, is at a will return to America it

Bart., England, is at the

dway, of Milwankee, is at german, of Milwankee, is at Sawyer, of Oshkosh, is at

lenn, U. S. A., is at the anna, Terre Haute, is at th

rleigh, of Yankton, D. T., ator Dawes has wedded a of Engineer of the Chic oad, is at the Sherman

reached its fifth edition, hen Jos Howard made his thter of the many-wived has appeared on the stage

overnor of the Colony of and Major Pitt, R. C., ald-rand Pacific.

pand Pacific.

been revived by Dame oon be a la mode for the n their spines.

cotor of Musical Affairs at n offered to Mr. Theodore accepted by him.

Paul Morphy has become ied by his friends. fie and devoted himself to its as clear as even. Massachusetts, has reflected his salary, \$1,000, to depression in business, thing for him to do.

for L & E. B. B., Indian-

Agents of E. P. R. R. D. P. Shanklin, Harrisburg iti, are n of the Hon. E. B. Wash-

te, and who is Secretary been staying in Chicago ness. He takes steemer Muller, Cardinal Mun-nd Sir John Lubbook, forthcoming Contempo-ralaxy of talent," as the

iging in price from \$25 a large sale, and de-dain to buy and wear who show them do not s are so severe and so

ro named Domingo, in s, who, speaking of the estian religion, said: I knew nothing of God know and love them

"is the fashionand ew York it is "Pall ouis, "Uncrook your "Float your feet Depopulate your bat!" ag with McDonald!"

minary in Massachugain, claiming to have
missionaries. Now if
wives each minister
y to calculate how
in India have been
ifully blue.
The wextracte from Mr.
n of the Ansid, the
n not heeitate to any
n Virgil, beyond Dryuld say a critic whose
would wast at least
action before giving

e ridiculung oblitary
i finding fault with
all that, but down in
her office there is an
er wire blinks and
tuary poetry rhymes
an anything Tenayis Bulletin.

it woman called on

ity woman earled on dent of the Rehef Department, with rests. "Vhat size ylez. "Sure an' I leant, "fur I never eard that you had a well have a few."

play is entitled ng translated, beng translated, beng translated, beng translated is an amering translated is an amering translated in the second in the second

and will conside some surprise in Parisian so-dety, when she makes her first appearance on the stage. The author has prepared himself for the work by "reading thirty-odd volumes on American history and manners," yet he in-troduces a gentleman calmiy smoking a pipe in firs. Clarkson's parior, during an evening call, and this, too, against the earnest protest of the hostess. Sardou could scarcely have done

A letter from the poet Swinburne, received too late for use at the dedication of the Poe monument, has since been published. The writer expresses the opinion that the fame of Poe is "growing wider and striking deeper as time advances: the surest presage that time, the eternal enemy of small and shallow reputations, will prove in this case also the constant and trusty friend and keeper of a true poet's full-grown

Miss Clara Morris has been obliged by ill health to cancel her engagement at the Fifth Arenus Theatre. It is understood that her Lithe in "the New Lesh," was comparatively a failure. The New York public is musually capricious in its fancies. A short time ago, agues Ethel, another old-time favorite, appeared for a sesson of only two weeks at the Brooklyn Destree and was glad to get back again to her Theatre, and was glad to get back again to her

Score one for Prof. Thee, the storm-predictor. Score one for Fron. Ties, the storm-predictor. In the November number of his magazine, the American Meteorologist, he gives among the placetary equinoxes for November the following prophecy: "28th to 30th, cold to very cold." In a note he adds: "The evilier date applies to the Massespip Valley and Tulf coast; and, since it takes storms from one to three days to reach the takes storms from one to three days to reach the Atlantic coast, the later date applies to the At-lantic seaboard." Chicago catches it on the 29th. M. Senso has been spending the last mouths to Palermo, Bome, and Ischia, partly in search

of braith, which, the last pleasant report is, he has largely recovered. Shortly after his return from Italy probably, which has taken place by this time, he will publish a new volume, made up of his later essays printed in the Revue des Mondes, on the pature of the soul, etc., and of the hitherto unpublished "Dialogues on God." a metaphysical work originally composed by him at Versailles, when exiled from Paris and his library during the Commune.

The formal letter of request and declination from W. C. Brysut, published as read at the dedication of Poe's monument in Baltimore, genina. He wrote previously, "A poem I could not furnish, for I never write verses for particuis cocasions except when importunately prompted to it, nor do I see how I can co-operate in your design in any other manner. My difficulty arises from the personal character of Edgar A. Poe, of which I have in my time beard too much to be able to join in paying especial honors to

A farisian shopkesper stretched his conscience and placed in his window the inscription, "Every-thing inside is to be had for nothing." This was a figurative expression, meaning, as a Judge afterwards explained, that there had been a re. duction of 2 per cent from the ordinary rates-But a young rascal of the town chose to under-stand the words literally, and when a favorable riunity offered, he broke the window and ook out a number of valuable articles. On being arrested, he pleaded the invitation of the shockeeper as an excuse for helping himself; and the Judge, admiring his ingenuity and chrewdness, dismissed him with a reprimand.

The translation of the " Eneid" by Mr. Moris, author of " The Earthly Paradise," is warmly commended by the London Athenaum, which pronounces it, "whether for elegance of verse or pronounces it, "whether for elegance of verse of necuracy of translation, the most satisfactory at-tempt that has yet been made to present the present of Roman poets to English readers." There is, however, much room for difference of spinion on this score. Dryden's translation did not attain the place which it now holds, in spite of its serious defects, in a single day, and it can-atibe displaced in a day. A priori, we should judge that, as Dryden offends by his ruggedness and want of art, Morris would be deficient in robusiness and that higher poetic insight which the older poet unquestionably possessed. The Khedive, by a decree dated Sept. 16, has

absolutely abolished the use of the Koran in the administration. The Khedive, like the Sultan, is a Mohammedan; but, un'ike him, perceives that the Koran is insufficient as a code of laws. New laws, called the Egyptian code, founded on the system of jurisprudence for which France is indebted to the sagacity and the genius of Na-poleon L, are to be henceforth used in the adion of justice in Egypt. On next New Year's Day regular tribuna's, corresponding in character, power, and action with those of civil-ised nations, will be opened. The office of Cadi has been abolished, and a native School of Laws

The alleged mystery connected with the sui-The alleged mystery connected with the suicide of John C. Colt, in his cell in the old Tombs prison, New York, Nov. 18, 1842, has been the subject of a controversy in some of the papers of that city during the past few weeks. Colt had been condemned to death for murdering Adams. On the day fixed for the mecution, the Tombs was discovered to be on hra. After the fire was ex.inguished, the body of Colt was found in the cell with a dagger through the beart. It was currently rumored at the time, and the story has now been revived. at the time, and the story has now been revived, Colt, but one which had been smuggled into the tell, and that the real murderer escaped in the confusion following the fire. This story has now been for the fiftieth time set at rest. One now been for the fiftieth time set at rest. One of the jury—invited by the Sheriff to witness the accention and testify to the death of Colt—writes to one of the New York papers that an inquest was properly held an the body found in the cell, and it was identified. There is, however, a still more curious incident in the history of the Colt affair which has never been published. On the day of the fire and suicide, Colt was married to a lims Henshaw. There is reason to believe that offspring of this marriage is now living in a offspring of this marriage is now living in a distant city, and that the blood of John C. Colt

distant city, and that the blood of John C. Colt runs in the veins of the second generation.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Fulner House—M. W. Bates, Gr.ond Rapids; A. K. Rassit, St. Louis; W. E. Chapman, New York; W. E. Chapman, New York; W. E. Haverstek, San Francisco; W. Hunking, Galena; G. G. Langdon, Detroit; Henry Alcock, Enviand; Caries Ackenhell and H. B. Baylor, B. P. & C. R. R.; albert Munger, New York; E. D. Peebles, London; J. Willard Fox, Lake Zurich; G. S. and W. S. Grubb, Shmington, Det.; D. J. Wetherlin, Motine; Y. S. amor, England; Will E. Chapman, New York. ...

Ground Paerico-Col, N. B. Perry, Albuny; A. W. Willmarth, General Manager Home Lasurance Company, New York; A. V. S. Carpenter, M. & S. P. R. R.; C. A. Schweinfurth, Div. Sapa, C. & K. W. R. R. Baraboo; H. F.4 Mann, Hinburg; A. Bachridger and Charles Molitins, New Orleans; E. M. Hamilton, New York; L. L. Arms, Gies Pals, N. Y.; J. G. Maniove, Jr., K. P. R. R.; Sachen A. Dennison, Boston; F. A. Cooms, St. Paul; L. W. Brags, Dubuque. ... Tremont House—T. M. Barvit, Las Superior; R. E. Kelly, Versailles, France; E. E. Glico., St. Louis; G. E. Oummings. Council Burgs. D. W. Fratt, Salt Lake; Fred Saccett Berlin, Wa.; J. W. Pratt, Salt Lake; Fred Saccett Berlin, Wa.; J. W. Pratt, Salt Lake; Fred Saccett Berlin, Wa.; J. W. Pratt, Lais, C. D. Ettinger, Cleveland; N. A. Daue, R. Paul; M. E. Hall and G. R. Sanboru, Benganta; C. D. Ettinger, Cleveland; N. A. Daue, R. Paul; M. E. Hall and G. R. Sanboru, M. J. J. Baker, Dwigut, Hi.; J. S. Baehman, R. L., L. K. N. R.; L. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. L. M. R.; L. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. L. M. R. R.; L. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. M. R. R. R. D. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. M. R. R. R. D. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. M. R. R. R. D. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. M. R. R. R. D. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. M. R. R. R. D. L. McKnight, Detroit. ... Sherman, J. R. McKnight, Detroit. R. M. R. R. R. L. McKnight, Detroit. R. M. R. R.

tuns in the veins of the second generation.

PACKING AT KANSAS CITY. A RANSA CITY.

A reas Disputes to The Chicago Trabung,

are now at its height in this city. Plankindon

are now at its height in this city. Plankindon

armour, the well-known packers, have stready

been closes will kill as many more. On ac
and of the scarcity of feed last winter, bogs

much troubled as to where the stock is to

a from for them to fill their contracts with.

THE RING ROSTER.

Bab." Chalked for a Cynosure on the Tortuous Scroll.

Avery's Trial Ruefully Rumples the Plumage of This Gorgeous Bird.

Evidence Showing Him to Have Been in Receipt of Many Illicit Telegrams.

An Answering Dispatch from Him Letting Him Down Badly.

Judge Krum, the Crooked Counsel, Wonders Whose Funeral It Is.

McDonald Gives Our Reporter Some Crocodile Talk in Confidence.

Progress of the Milwaukee Trials-The Supine Newspaper Press.

Matters in Chicago-How the Ring Organ Blackmails Its News.

Methods of Stealing from a Distillery Where the Ganger Was Honest but Careless.

ST. LOUIS.

AVERY. HOW HE SAT DOWN ON CONTEMPLATED RAIDS. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29.—In the Avery tris to-day, A. C. Rogers, at one time Deputy Com rious matters concerning the workings of the Internal Revenue office at Washington. Among other things, as follows: He once organize a raid without Avery's knowledge. Avery as an imputation against him. Douglass said that secrets leaked out in some way, and he intended to confine them to as few as possible That was the New Orleans exposition, and Was successful.
TESTIMONY OF EX-COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS
BOUNCED LAST MAY.

John M. Douglass testified : John M, Douglass testified:

I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from 1871 to May last. Subsequent to the New Orleans raid I wanted to try this district. The news got out in some way. I then became convinced that it would be necessary to get rid of some of the officers. I sent Joyce to Californis, so that I could have the books in this district examined. I had had my suspicions as to McDonald and Joyce some time before this. The information of my raids got out in some way. I was disappointed in the first contempisted raid in New Orleans. Avery knew nothing of the successful raid upon that place. He came to my office and complained that my action reflected upon him. In the fall of 1874 I concluded to change the Supervisors. I talked with the President and Eristow about it. As soon as the elections were over and out of the way I recommended the changes. I sent McDonald and Joyce to Paliadelphia. There was a great pressure brought to bear upon the President, and McDonald and Joyce were not transferred as I had recommended.

THE MILLS OF THE GODS GRIND SLOWLY, BUT,-Sr. Louis, Nov. 29.—In reference to the question put to Commissioner Douglass as to whether ock came to see him about retaining Mo-Donald and Jovee in the

Avery objected. MB. ALPHABET BARNARD A LITTLE NEAR-SIGHTED Gen. Henderson stated that he intended to prove that Babcock was in this Bing, and, with asked to compare a telegram handed him with a letter from Baboock written to Barnard, and the

MR. DOUGLASS & LITTLE NEAR-SIGHTED. Douglass was recalled, but could not recognize the telegram as having been written by Bab

E. B. Chapman was then called, and said he was a judge of handwriting, and had no besitation m saying that the telegram and letter were written by the same person. MR. CILPILIAN ALSO SPORTS A GOOD PAIR OF

LAMPS IN HIS HEAD. Mr. Gilfillao, Cashier in the United States Treasury at Washington, who said he was an ex-pert in handwriting, testified that the letter and elegram were written by the same hand. IDENTIFICATION.

IDENTIFICATION.

John R. Donohue, a cierk in the Western Union Telegraph office, was then called, and identified the various telegrams as having been received and sent from here from 1873 to 1875.

KEUM DOES NOT LIKE THE APPARENT IRRELEVANCY OF THE TRINO.

Gen. Henderson wished to read the telegram, but Judge Krum objected, and stigmatized the proceeding as simply one to bolster up this case, and involve the jury in a muddle as to who was being tried. The telegrams were Babcock's, and not Avery's. He said they were introduced, also, to make a drive at the White House.

RAB., RAB., RAB.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27, 1873.—Gen. O. E. Babcock: Poor Profi is dead. McDonald is with his body. Let the President act cautiously on the successorship. (Signed)

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27, 1873.—Gen. O. E. Babcock: The bondamen prefer the man they have recommend.

The bords, mo., Oct. 71, 1873.—Gen. O. E. Enbeack;
The bondsmen prefer the man they have recommended. An expression from the President to his friends here will secure everything. Let the President do for the best. Depend upon McDonaid and myself to stand by his action; to had had.

(Signed)

JOHN A. JOHN.

JOHN A. JOYCE, WILLIAM PATRICE, C. A. NEWCOMB, JOHN McDONALD, Sr. Lours, Oct. 23, 1873.—Gen. Babcook : See dispatch ent to Frenidant. We mean it mum. (Signed) Jorce.

Sr. Lours, March 14, 1874.—Gen. Bubcock; I strotter San Francisco to morrow night. Make D. call off his sexual I bounds that only blackens the memory of poor Poot and friends. Business.
(Signed),

I.

official informa things, (Signed) STLPH.

sloner. Crush out St. Louis' enemies.

(Signed)

This morning an item in one of the papers
(Signed)

The following is the dispatch in the handwriting winen was identified as that of Gen. O.

E. Bahcook:

Washington, D. C., Mer. 13, 1874.—Gen. John Moplied: "There is no evidence here implicating

M'DONALD TALKS.

MYDONALD TALKS.
THE RING DID NOT EXTEND TO WASHINGTON.
Special Discrete to The Chicago Tribune.
Sz. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29.—The press having charged so frequently that the St. Louis Whisky Bing extended to Washington, and even involved the President's household, your correspondent was anxious to find out what Gen. Mo-Donald had to say on that subject, and so interviewed him to day.

" Wat do you think of President Grant?"

warmth, replied:
"Gen. Grant is one of the best and purest men this country ever produced. There is no man for whom I had more admiration than him. So far as he is personally concerned he is utterly incapable of perpetrating a fraid, and he meant what he said when he remarked, "Let no guilty man escape." Grant could not do a mean thing, and if he has read the evidence in my case I know he does not approve the verdict. His sense of justice would not permit him to do it. Grant will be elected for a third term as sure as I am now in this jail. He is the man for the times, and the people know it and intend to seep him where he is." "Did he refuse to see you when he was here

"The story that I sent up my card to the

"The story that I sent up my card to the President and received a reply that he could not confer with officers of the Government resting under indictment, is purely imaginary. No such transaction occurred. I had too great a sense of propriety to sees a private andience with the President under the circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT DID RECEIVE ME. just as he received everybody who called at his reception. I paid him my courtesies, and passed out. For year, I have been on terms of social intimacy not only with President Grant, but since may members of his Cabinet, but since my reputation has been darkened by a shadow I have been too much of a gentleman to take advantage of past associations and intrude myself upon them."

vantage of past associations and intrude myself upon them."

"WHAT ABOUT GEN. BABOOCK?"

"He is one of the nicest little gentlemen you ever saw, and I do not believe he has had any connection whatever with the whisky francs. He never made a dollar in that way, and his mame has been tarnished without cause. Babcock was a particular friend of mine as well as Joyce. Frequently, when our friends were going to Washington, he would give a letter of introduction to Gen. Baboock, or to some other gentleman at the Capital. In this way he had many acquaintances and friends here in St. Louis. I occasionally received friendly letters from him. So did Joyce and others. These were generally upon parely social or personal matters. Sometimes they alluded to politics. I remember Joyce once received a letter from Baboock, saying that the Republicans in Missouri should support the Gentry ticket. In this way Baboock wrote a good many letters to St. Louis, and I have no doubt but that some of the signatures to these letters were shown to distillers or Gaugers with the assurance that the contents were about crooked whisay. I do not believe Babock ever wrote a letter about whisky of any sort, or ever knew there was a ring here. Everybody suspected there was a Whisky Ringr in St. Louis. I did my-self.

wrote a letter about whisky of any sort, or ever knew there was a ring here. Everybody suspected there was a Whisky Ring in St. Louis. I did my-self, but did not know it. At times I felt satisfied there was stealing going on among certain Gangers and Storekeepers and distillers. I had every reason to believe that

THE TWO HARDAWAYS,

Henry and Chat, whom I disamssed from their positions of Gaugera, were defrauding the Government. I had Chat appointed at the urgent solucitation of a friend, who represented that he was in utter destitution and menaced by actual suffering. He was penuliess when I got him the place. In a very short time he began to live extravagantly, and drove down Fourth street behind a finer team of horses than I could afford. I was satisfied there was something wrong, but it was impracticable for me to get at it. There was no way to discover the fraud except to stradble the hannel of watsar if from the time it left the distillery till it reached New York, and I could not do that because it was out of my district."

"Were the Hardaways removed on "Were the Hardaways removed on this account?"

"They were. When they were removed, Wolcott, of the St. Louis Evening Journal, came to me in a state of great excitement, and said, 'For God's sake, do not deprive the Hardaways of their places.' Wolcott said they were lending money to the Journal, and that, if they lost their position, these loans would be cut off, and it might ruin the paper, I refused to reinstate them, and the Journal has hounded me ever since the charges of fraud were trumped-up against me. I have myself contributed money for the support of the paper. I can produce evidence satisfactory to any candid man that the Hardaways were steeling from the Government and lending to Wolcott, and that the Journal knew where the money came from and instigated and abetted the robbery. The paper now owes the Harda-

verely."

IN JUSTICE TO OKN. N'DONALD

I wish to state that at first he strenuously objected to his remarks about Geo. Grant being published for fear the public might think that he desired to mollify or make terms with the President, and he required that the publication should be coupled with an emphatic declaration upon his part that he asked neither terms nor leniency from anybody.

ELSEWHERE.

MILWAUKEE.

TAPT AND WEIMAR. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—The trial of Taft, ex-Guager, and Weimar, the rectifier, was re-sumed to-day, and testimony was introduced by the Government showing the issue of stamps in blank by Taft which were in the name of Pulsky, the dummy rectifier, and were filled out and placed upon barrels, the revenue being swindled fense stubbornly contested each step in the prosecution, and the case will not be concluded

A PETTERED PRESS.

The Sentinel newspaper, which has not yet discovered that there is a Whisky Ring in Mildiscovered that there is a Whisky Ring in Mil-wankee, this morning distinguished itself by an editorial attack upon United States Attor-ney McKinney, who conducts the Ring procedu-tions. It especially complains that McKinney has furnished your correspondent with a stat-ment of evidence proving that there is a Whisky Ring hereabouts, which the Sentinel has stud-ously suppressed. In justice to McKinney, it should be stated that he has given The Ten-UNE's correspondent no information not already should be stated that he has given The Terrux's correspondent no information not already made public and in possession of all the Riog organs here. The only significance of the attack is to confirm the statement heretofore made in these dispatches, that, with single exception, every newspaper here is silenced, controlled by the Ring, or retained by it. A controlling interest in the Sentisel was purchased with an \$3.00 fee—so it was called at least—paid counsel for the defense, and, as the stock so bought stands in the name of one of the attorneys for the Ring, it seems uncertain whether the Sentinel is simply retained by the Ring or, as well, is controlled by the Ring absolutely. In either event, in the way of keeping its readers in ignorance of the astounding rascality developed in the prosecutions here, and of attacking every-body who directs attention to it, the Sentinel, if retained, is swidently earning its retainer, and, if controlled by the Ring, no less faithfully serves its masters.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—A motion for a new trial in the case of Schlitz & Bergenthal was argued before Judge Drammond this evening and overruled.

INDIANA MATTERS AT INDIANAPOLIS AND ELSEWHERE.

Special Dupoten to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—G. B. Bingham, the Patoka distaller, is so ill that he will not be Bingham has been released on his own recognizance inst. Louis, and will be here to-morrow evening. The other parties indicted with them will be called for trial to-morrow. Frank Latham, of Clay County, was arrested to-day for running an illust etill. able to appear for trial to-morrow. John W.

CINCINNATI.

Special Disputch to The Cheang Pribune.

OINCINNATI, O., Nov. 29.—Since Revenue
Agent Gavitt's arrival here, be has made search ing investigations and caused several removals. This morning an item in one of the papers you in any frauds, but, on the contrary, your vigilance and uprightness as an officer has appeared. It will be remembered that Revenue-Agents Yaryan and Gavitt. are the officers who first exposed the St. Louis frauds, and and the courage to insist on further investigation."

IN CHICAGO. Gen. Webster has received the last of the reports concerning the condition of the distilleries in operation in this vicinity, and they have been forwarded to Washington. The Collector states that these reports were eminently satisfactory, and showed a good state of things throughout. SYNOPSIS OF YARYAN'S LEITER.

A gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of the workings of the machinery by which the trauds in St. Louis were detected, was consider-

remark that the King was "helpless."

REACKMAILING FOR NEWS.

There are methods of getting naws, which have very lately arrived in this city, so ridiculously opposed to those employed by gentlemen that it is proper to discom them, as belonging to a class of journalism with which the people of Chicago will not be long inflicted. The facts in one case are as follows:

Byron M. Callender, formerly a Gauger, lives on indians street, and has a wife in very delicate health. A few evenings ago a young man from the Inter-Ocean office called at the house of Mr. Callender, and desired to see him. Mrs. Callender said that her husband had gone to the lodge and would not be boins until late, whoreupon the young man eat down and stayed until the sick woman was obliged to intimate, and finally to say, that she must retire, and could not be kept out of bed any longer. Under the influence of a hint like this the young man managed to get out of the house, and Mrs. Callender had liberty to retire. About 12 o'clock the same night the young man returned and aroused Mrs. Callender, and was again told that Mr. Callender was not at home. Before leaving, he gave expression to

ARMARKABLE INVITATION, to this effect: "You tell Mr. Callender that if he don't come down to the house, of a presence and tell us about that whisky matter, I'll publish something that will make him wish he had come."

This was afterwards repeated in the presence of a gentleman living in the neighborhood, who

something that with make a come."

This was afterwards repeated in the presence of a gentleman living in the neighborhood, who expressed himself astonished that the papers should offer such inducements to get news. The only question that remains to be answered is, Whether the policy of the proprietors of the Inter-Ocean newspaper is to blackmail its news? The man or paper which tries to extort information by such threats is a trifle more despicable than the shyster who blackmails for money.

THE THEE FOR THE TRILES.

The man or paper which tries to extort information by such threats is a tride more despicable than the shyster who blackmails for money.

RETHER FOR THE TRIALS.

A gentleman connected with the Government offices yesterday gave it to be understood that there would be no special effort made to get on the whisky trials before the holidays. It seemed to the gentleman in question as if the Government's interests would be best subserved by a secies of trials without the break which would have to be made for Christmas and New Teal's. In the gentleman's own words: "It wouldn't be good policy to have a lot of furymen hanging around the city during the bolidays doing nothing." There are other reasons shich cause the Government to desire not to hurry the trials. These are connected with the accumulation of swidence.

A little inquiry among the lawyers practicing before Judge Blodgett reveals the fact that the calendar of cases yet to be tried by him will unquestionably occupy all his time until the New Year, and they agreed in expressing the opinion that it was very doubtful whether Judge Hopkins could be induced to sit here even for the civil calendar.

JURISDICTION.

The question was asked, why it was that the whisky cases in Chicago were brought before the District Court, and before the Circuit Court in Milwaukse. It appears that the District Court is the usual one for the trial of criminal cases, though there is power to bring them before the Circuit Court. If the District Attorney so wills. In Milwaukse the District Attorne

A reporter yesterday asked a gentleman who thoroughly knew the workings of the revenue collection system whether he considered the frauds that had been committed, or, rather, whether there might not have been some sort of reason for the carelessness (not crummalities) of some of the Gangers who were supposed to have been honest, though gauging for dishonest

uses. "Certainly there was," was the reply. "It was quite possible for a man who was honest to

IMPOSED ON BY THE DISTILLER IMPOSED ON BY THE DISTILLES and rectifier. The man who owned the place nearly always had some one to help the Gauger with his work. Suppose, for instance, that a distiller wanted to draw off 50 or 100 barrels; he would very often have his own men gauge the barrels and "soribe" them before the Gauger saw them at all. [Norz.—"Scribing" is the process of cutting figures representing the Gauger saw them at all. [Norz.—"Scribing" is the process of cutting figures representing the capacity of a barral on the stare by the side of the bung.] Then they would be filled, and the distriber would say to the Gauger, "Try them all, or as many as you want to"; and the Gauger would probably think it was too much bother, and he would gauge one or two of the nearest, and finding them all right, would take the rest for granted. Not to put too fine a point on it, the Gaugers used to take too much for granted; they thought the distribers were honest, and they got careless and were willing to trust too much to the owners of the house. Frequently the bookkeeper would make out the H. H. s, or schedules to be signed by the Gauger, on which the purchased they stamps, and, in short, they did the work for the Gauger, and he,

did the work for the Ganger, and he.

TRINKING EVERTSOUT WAS HONEST.

allowed them to do it. When the Ganger had been rendered unsuspecting by finding everything all right for a time, then the distillers began to run in the big barrels on him, and he didn't see it, though he might all the tune have been honest enough.

"Then, again, the Ganger has a pretty stiff time of it anyway. Take a big distillery running 1,500 bushels. The distiller gets 14 quarts, or 3½ gallons, to the bushel, and that makes 5,250 gallone a day, or 65 barrels. Now the ganging of 1,870 gallons (say 23 barrels) is all a Ganger can get paid for per day, no matter how much he does, and if he has to gange more than his 23 or 24 barrels, or thereasonts, he knows he isn't going to get anything for it, and he feels misused and sometimes he

isn't going to get anything for it, and he feels misused and sometimes he

LETS THINGS SLIDE,

or, in other words, he lets the distiller do pretty much as he peases, while he (the Gauger) signs whatever he is asked to.

"Then, again, there is the general feeling about a man that he don't want to be a skunk if he is a Gauger, and the distiller is likely to tell him what a hard time he has competing with Cinciunati and St. Louis, and how they gauge liberally down there, and the honor of the city demands that he (the distiller) shouldn't be squeezed too close, and all that; till the Gauger feels as though he was doing somebody an injustice if he gauged too close, so he lets matters go easy, and the distiller gets in a few extra gallons in each barrel, and masses hig money."

"Why," resumed the gentleman of knowledge after a moment's panse, "the worst rascals haven't been the out-and-out thieves who carried off barrels by night, but

THE KIO HOUSES

Whe stood tretty well and managed to get in a

haven't been the out-and-out thieves who carried off barrels by night, but

THE RIG HOUSES

whe stood pretty well and managed to get in a few extra gallous in each barrel more than they paid tax on. The man who carted away five barrels by night and dumped it in a ractifier's wat by stealth made about \$200 or \$300 by the operation, but he had to pay some bribes, and he couldn't hope to do it every night, and the danger was always great, while on the other hand, the big house which ran 5,000 gallons a day, or sixty barrels, could have a steady revenue of a could only get the Ganger to be a little careless while they put in hig barrels on him. If he ever so much as winked on them for a moment they would put a couple of hundreds away mighty quick, and so on every day as long as he took matters easy.

"The long and short of the matter is, that the distillers ation, but he had to pay some bribes, and he couldn't hope to do it every night, and the danger was always great, while on the other hand, the big house which ran 8,000 gallons a day, or sixty barrels, could have a steady revenue of a coulde of hundred dollars a day right along if they could only get the Gauger to be a little careless while they put in hig barrels on him. If he ever so much as winked on them for a moment they would put a couple of hundreds away mighty quick, and so on every day as long as he took matters easy.

"The long and short of the matter is, that the distillers

IMPOSED OF GOOD NATURE

every time they got a chance, and the records show that they got them mighty often.

"But, after all, I haven't souched the gractest

a shame. They sought by easy means in their power to make the Gangers believe, by other tongues than their own, by hints, innuendoes, and even assertions, that there was a tremendous Rang in the city, and that it owned and controlled the Collector and all his actions. Then they gave the Gauger to understand, even if they didn't tell him so ostright, that if he went to being too d—d peculiar, or obstraperous, or particular (in other words, if he didn't let things first along easy), they would have him

MELIEVED FROM PUT?

mighty quick. Mind, I don't say that they could do this; but this I do know, that the best Gaugers and most conscientious men were the first to go under certain former administrations of the Collector's office. It looked to a man up a tree as if there was really something in their boasted ownership of the authorities. Well, anyway, whether they could or couldn't get a man discharged, they made some of them think they could, which answered their purpose just as well. Two or three of the Gaugers have told me that they were threatened by the Ring if they interfered, and in every case the name of Jake Rehm was used as a symbol of terror. Of course this doesn't implicate Rehm in any way, and shows that somebody was free in using the names which were thought most likely to be effective.

"Taken all in all, I don't blame the Gangers half so much as I do the

"Taken all in all, I don't blame the Gangers half so much as I do the

RASCALS WHO INFLUENCED THEM IN SOME CASES AND THE SOME C

SCAN. MAX.

Present Aspect of the Plymouth Church Bizarrerie.

Probability of There Being Much Bosh in the Council-Talk.

Present Beecherian Barking Up the Trees of Bowen, Bell, and Deacon Duncan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Council to be called for the purpose of trying the question at issue between Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton will probably not be organized and ready for work before Jan. 1. Mrs. Moniton's answer to Plymouth Church's address will, it is thought. be presented at the business meeting which takes place Friday evening next. After that it will be necessary for the two parties to meet and arrange a letter-missive, appoint a time for convening the Council, and name the persons who shall compose it. It is considered doubtful if the two parties can agree upon the points which shall be introduced in the letter-missive, and that, in case of such a disagreement, the mutual Council will fall to the ground. A prominent member of Plymouth Church stated to-day that the members of that body were thoroughly in earnest in be presented at the business meeting which takes place Friday evening next. After that it bers of that body were thoroughly in earnest in the matter, and there was a general feeling of satisfaction that the Council was to be convened. They are perfectly in accord with the statements made in the church's answer to Mcs. Moulton's note, but hope the scandal will not be brought note, but hope the scandal will not be brought before the public. They hope the matter will enly be considered from an ecclesiastical point of view. The Council will have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, be-ing merely an arbitrator, and can only take such testimony as people may choose to give. Assistant-Pastor Halliday said that the church would not recede from its posi-tion, and that the introduction of scandal rested

dressed a note to Thomas G. Shearman, protest-This statement in answer to the resolution sent him, was read to the examining committee, but there were unwilling that the case should rest there, and insisted on having his reasons for not attending service at the church. He told them that he believed the pastor to be an adulterer and a perjurer, and that, if they proposed to drop his name from the roll, he desired to state these reasons to the church, although he hoped to be spared that pain. He also said that the management of Mr. Beecher's case had been most unfortunate. Mr. Duncan stated to-day that his reasons for de-Duncan stated to-day that his reasons for desiring to remain were that Plymouth Church meant something more to him than its present pastor and management, and there may some time be a change in these. If it could be shown that Mr. Beecher was innocent, he for one would be very glad to see it. He further states that, when Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon was published, in 1870, it seemed to him there was no doubt of the pastor's guilt. He felt that be had simply failen as had many a good man since King David, and he could have put his arms around him and shielded him from his enemies: but, when came what seemed to him the sacrificing of the most sacred friendships and perjury besides, he could not defend him.

him.

HEAR THE WILD ALABUM.

In regard to the case of Goorge A. Bell, who is not in sympathy with the church, a leading member of the church said there was no likelihood of any trouble. The church held him in high esteem, and there was excess desire that he might come back. Mr. Bell says he has a kindly feeling for the church, although he appeared as a witness for Tilton. The church, he states, will never have peace until it overrides all technicalities. Peace would have come years ago had they met the scandal face to face.

THE RENIGHTING BOWEN.

The mention of dropping the name of Henry C. Bowen from the roll will probably be disposed of during the winter. Mr. Bowen has expressed bimself as most decidedly opposed to having his name erased from the roll, and will probably do as he says—fight the thing to the bitter end.

FINANCIAL.

San Francisco.

Special Dispetch to The Chrono Pribuna.

Ban Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29.—Fassett & MoCauley, heavy grain and produce dealers, failed today.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEMENT, Ill., Nov. 29.—The old firm of Heynn,
Welsh & Co., but not Heynn & Collier, have
closed business with an indebtedness of about
\$13,000, and assets of \$4,000.

PEDESTRIANISM.

HENRY WILSON.

Imposing Funeral Services at the State-House in Boston.

Five Thousand Troops Take Part in the Procession.

Reception of the Remains at Natick, the Home of Mr. Wilson.

people visited Doric Hall this morning to view the remains of Vice-President Wilson, while great crowds gathered in the vicinity of the State-House, making it difficult for those especially invited to the funeral to enter the Hall of Representatives, where the services were to be held.

THE SERVICES. Soon after 11 o'clock the doors of the hall were closed, and at helf past 11 the coffin was carried to the Hall of Representatives and placed on a catafalque. The hall was richly draped, and numerous fragrant floral tributes were con-

spicuous.

Senator Boutwell, Frederick Douglass, Carl
Schurz, Geu. Banks, Governor-elect Rice, and
others were seased at the right of the catafalque. Gov. Gaston, the Governor's Council and staff and the Board of Aldermen and Common Coun-cil were in front of the coffin. The Governor cil were in front of the coffin. The Governors of other States, members and ex-members of Congress, Judges of the Federal and State Courts, the Mayor of Boston, officers of the army and navy, civic officers of the Government, members of the State Legislature, and others, were in the main body of the hall. The remaining seats were quickly filled from the thousands who were eagerly seeking admittance. At 12:30 and every inch of standing-space was occupied. The clergymen having taken their places, the services were begun by singing of the chant, "I beard a voice saying unto me," etc. The Rev. Dr. Minner offered prayer. Selections of Scripture were read, and then the Rev, J. M. Manning preached a sermon.

Dr. Sinser othered prayer. Securious of Scripture were read, and then the Rev. J. M. Manning presched a sermon.

At the conclusion of the address the audience united with the choir in singing the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee." Prayer by the venerable Rev. R. H. Neal, D. D., followed. The choir thee sang the hymn "Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb," after which the benediction by the Rev. Philips Brooks, D. D., closed the services in the Hall of Representatives.

The casket was borne out by eight policemen, preceded by the pall-bearers, who were ex-Governors of Massachusetts: William B. Washburn, Emery Washburn, Gardner, Banks, Boutwell, Bullock, Claffin, Governor-elect Rice, the Hon. Carl Schurz, Senator Kelly, of Oregon, and Frederick Douglass.

THE CASKET, preceded by the pall-bearers, and followed by a detachment of marines and nine officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, was carried down the main steps and placed on the funeral car, which was an open catafalque, heavily draped with black and white, and sortined with the Amer-

the State-House and Beacon Hill as the procession moved off.
THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION
down Beacon street and Brighton avenue was one uninterrupted contest with the elements, manifest in the raging gale of wind that had prevailed since morning. The cold was extremely bitter, gausing mone suffering among the troops. Nearly 5,000 troops were in line, beside large numbers of dwillians.
About fifty carriages, containing distinguished guests, brought up the rear. The division of civilians, owing to the cold, was much smaller than had been anticipated. The escort of militia was one of the finest ever esen in Boston. Thousands of people filled Beacon and the adjacent streets, and, when the culumn commenced to move, it was with considerable difficulty that a sufficient passage was cleared. At Charles street the carriages formed in double line and the procession was then as least a mile and a half in length.

The street crossing next below Cottage Farm Station was selected as the

with the Council. A friend of the church stated that Mr. Beecher would take a very active part to the matter, and that the Examining Committee were determined to get the right kind of a Council. He seriously doubted if any Codnoil would make a decision of guilt, whatever the case might be; that they would not admit testimony concerning that question, and it was not relevant to the question at issue.

A GOOD MAN NOT TO FOOL WITH AT ALL.

Some time since Deacon Duncan, a member of Plymouth, received a resolution which had been adopted by the church to the effect that he should appear before an examining committee and state his reasons for non-attendance. A few days before the meeting he was called upon by Mr. Hawkins, and also Mr. Blair and Mr. Christiansen, who said that the church proposed to drop his name from the roll. Deacon Duncan then addressed a note to T.

which immediately
MOVED AWAY FROM THE CITY.
toward Natuck. The train consisted of five cars,
four passenger coaches and the car containing
the casket, the latter having been arranged especially for the occasion. The train passed many
stations where crowds of people had collected to
pay tribute to the illustrious dead. Arriving at
Natick shortly after 4 o'clock, a great crowd of
townspeople througed the Equare and all approaches to the spot. The Grand Army Post of
the town was drawn up in hollow square. Inmediately upon the arrival of the train the casket was conveyed to the hearse, and the line of
march was begun fer
THE FURLIC HALL,
the church-bells meanwhile toiling. The order
of procession was as follows:

Brown's Brigade Band,

the church-bells meanwhile toiling. The order of procession was as follows:

Brown's Brigade Band,
Independent Corps of Cadets,
Hears, with United States Marines as Body-Guard.
Officers of the Pitth Maryiand Regiment,
Gov, Gaston and Staff.

Executive Council.

Pall-Bearsre of ex-Covernors of the State.

Nearly every building in the village was decorated with elaborate displays of mourning. The sidewalks in the neighborhood of the public square were thronged with people attracted from all the country about to view the solemn pageant. Reaching Clark's Block, the casket was conveyed to a large hall in the upper part of the building and placed upon a catafaigne. Here the remains were delivered into the custody of the Town Selectmen by Gov, Gaston, and were subsequently given into the charge of the G. A. R. Post, who, with the United States marrines, will remain as a guard until the burial on Wednesday.

THE DECORATIONS IN THE HALL are very elegant. The concluding services of the day, amidst Mr. Wilson's old-time associations, were especially solemn and impressive, deeply affecting the townspeople, who had assembled to pay their last heartfelt tripute of respect to their departed fellow-citizon.

ACARD.

Special Dismetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Sergeant-at-Arms French has published a card in reference to the alleged neglect of Vice-President Wilson during his illness. French says: "Nothing could be farther from the truth or more cruelly unjust to the kind-hearted and loving men who gave their days and nights through all that anxions fortuight to gentle and unturing ministrations by the bedaide of their dying friend, or to unbroken watchings at his door, and it is also very cruel to the Vice-President's many friends through the country, whose wounded hearts will gather new pain from such rumors of base neglect. A more comfortable room, or more careful and faithful attendance, could hardly be furnished a sick and dving man than was furnished to the late Vice-President."

FECHTER'S INJURY.

Special Despetch to The Change Tribuna.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Mr. Charles Fechter, who was injured by a fall at the Walnut Street Theatre, is about to commence a suit against the managers for damages. He has been compelled to cancel his engagements in New York, and it is feared that the injured leg will require amputation. The accident, which was caused by the insecure condition of a stage bridge over which the actor had to pass, has caused the reopening of an old injury received by the actor in Cincinnati. Your correspondent cannot yet ascertain the amount of damages claimed, and it is probable that, whatever amount is asked, the complaint will be amended if amputation becomes necessary.

A TERRIFIC CAVE-IN. New York, Nov. 29.—A letter from Wilkes-barra, Pr., states that the most extensive and serious mining casualty that was ever known in Wyaming Valley occurred at Chausey and Grand Tunnel mines, between Ptymouth and Nanticoaks, about 2½ miles south of the former place. About two weeks ago, Mr. Roberts, one of the proprietors of the Channey mine, noticed that the roof of the opening was working in a most extraordinesty manner, and was convinced that the mine was doomed to certain calamity. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. he gave orders for the roon to have the mine as soon as possible, and remove as much of the Company's property as could be taken out at the spur of the moment. The miners, to the number of 125, left at 12 o'clock, taking with them the implements of their calling, and two hours later the mine cared in. The effects of the cave-in were terrific. Huge bowloars were thrown out of the month of the tunnel by the compressed air as if they had been pebbles, and the shock of the crash was like an earthquake.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

False Report of Ris Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Charles O'Con death was wildly amounced here to-day in the afternoon papers. It is not true. He is lying at his home in Fort Washington, and cannot possibly live long; but I have received a dispatch from his daughter within a few moments which says he is better and easy to-night.

CASUALTIES

A SHIPWRECK.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribunia.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The bark Florence, from Port Discovery to San Francisco with Immler, foundered off Umpura River Nov. 17. The crew, consisting of Capt. Dayton, Chief-Mate Anderson, Second Mate Carey, five seamen, and Chinese cook, took to a boat. Thursday morning, in attempting to land, the boat capsized, and all were drowned except Daniel Deary, who was picked up and cared for by Indiana. The vessel drifted ashore during the night.

THE DEATH-DEALING FROG.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DURUQUE, Ia., Nov. 29.—Martin Kerwin, an employe of the Illinois Central Railroad, was killed to-night. He went to work this evening at 6 o'clock for the first time. He was engaged to arriching care and not his ford exercit in a stricting. in switching cars, and got his foot eaught in a frog. The cars struck him, and he was crushed between the cars and the cattle-guard. He lived about helf an hour. This makes the third man that has been killed at the same place.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 29.—At Muscatine, on Saturday, two boys, named Willis Robertson and Paul Carskadden, sons of Dr. Robertson and the Hon. J. Carskadden, of Muscatine, were drowned while skating on a pond a few miles from the city. The boys were 15 years of age.

Tolebo, O., Nov. 29.—John E. Carpenter, for twenty years Paymaster of the Toledo & Wabseh Rallway, died in this city this evening from in-Juries received from a collision with his car some four months since. He was from Northampton, Mass., and was highly esteemed in his official and private relations. DISMEMBERED BY MACHINERY.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Technics.
BULKLEY, Ill., Nov. 29.—William Coults, of

this place, while attempting to-day to clean a flax-brake in the flax-mill, caught his right hand and arm in the machine, crushing them so badly that the arm had to be amputated at the shoulder. CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 29.—A man name

John Wooster, a farmer living at Scio, 4 miles west of Ann Arbor, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a corn crib con about 300 bushels of corn falting on him. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Nov. 29 .- Arrived, ster Suevia, from New York, have arrived out.
Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamship
Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The Illinois, from
Philadelphia, has arrived.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indersed by the best hotels, confectioners, and greers throughout the country. They are perfectly pure, and of great, strength—the charpest and the best.

They are neatly put up in quart, pint, hall-pint, quarter-pint, and small size bottles, and are for also by the trade generally in every principal city and to rain in the United States, Canada, and British Provinces, as well as an many other foreign countries.

"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
"Best in the world."—Firth Ayenne Hotel, N.Y.
"Used exclusively for years." Continuental Ho

SEWING MACHINES. BEST HOLIDAY GIFT!

THE NEW

Call and Investigate

- AT SALESBOOM OF Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company 200 and 202 Wabash-av. PANTALOONS.

CHICAGO PANTS WAREHOUSE,

CASH versus CREDIT.

510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST, MABEY & PRALL, Merchant Tailors. The CHICAGO PANTS are warranted all wool, wall abrunk, well trimmed, newest goods, best workmanship, perfect fit.

\$9.00 A PAIR. OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN'S

OIL TANKS,
MEASURING PUMP, 47 & 49 West Labs Bt.
CHICAGO.
EST Send for Catalogue.

EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS. MISCELLANEOUS. FINE ENGRAVINGS

FICHINGS A superb collection of Engravings and Eichings, Proof-Copies, Rare and Choice Impressions,—are now for sale and on exhibition at the Store of Mears, JAMBEN, McCLUEG & CO., 117 and 119 Siste-et.

HERMAN WUNDERLIGH.

G. E. PYRIFFER, Agt.

WEDDINGS. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARTIES.

BOMETHING INDISPENSABLE.—An Awning or
Covered Way, to extend from the hall door to the curb-

stone or other edge of the sidewalk, carpeted, it and perfectly weather-tight. It makes the appropriate carriage to the entrance very pleasan gives a greater appearance of warmth and welcome the dwelling. This awaing can be laired throughten the dwelling. This awaing can be laired throughten the dwelling. The same and its distribution of a cateror can rest the same and it adjusted by applying to MURRAY & BATE.

The Loan Market Comfortable---Business Quiet--- Retailers Complaining.

The Produce Markets Very Nervous-Active and Heavy.

Theat and Corn Weak--- Provisions Relatively Steady.

FINANCIAL

the main festures of local finances remain the see as het week. The loan market is in a condition comfort. There is an abundance of resources for all litimate demands, but not any burdensome surplus. Sourtry banks have renewed most of the paper that fallen due this month, and there has been a siderable demand from the same sources for more mimodation. This shows itself mainly in applicate for rediscounts and currency. A large part, bably the most, of this money is used to feed stock its being held back from this market. There is a seral movement among the farmers to hold back or grain. To do this does not require the use of a ser amount of money than usual, but makes it searcy to hold more of it in the country. The retion of an unusual proportion in the country of the

in amount.

**x* excharge was sold between banks at 50 ant for \$1,000.

arings were \$4,300,000.

ne smaller savings banks in New York have been expirited into trouble by the failure of the Third value Savings Bank. Four New York savings banks snow in the hands of Receivers,—the Security, the sual Benefit, the Central Park, and the Manufactures' and Builders'. The New York Herold gives mency to the rumor that Supt. Ellis, of the Bank partment, is about to close any scale of the rumor.

Multal Benefit, the Central Park, and the Manuracturers' and Buildars'. The New York Heroid gives currency to the rumor that Supt. Ellis, of the Bank Department, is about to close up eight or ten more. There is no general alarm in the city, and the credit of none of the larger banks has yet been attacked. The columns of the New York papers are full of the most unpleasant disclosures. The officers of the Central Park Bank, in order to make a good showing, were in the habit of putting in their own checks to the aggregate of \$50,000 before making their quartealy reports. After the reports were made the deposits were withdrawn. The Trustees of the bank began the erection of an elegant brown-stone building, although they had but \$50,000 deposits. One of the Trustees took the contract to nuild the bank, and another to paint it. The deposits are all gone, the building stands incomplete, and is mortgaged to the Trustees for \$40,000. Could Credit Mobilier further got In the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank there is a deficiency of at least \$12,000, in the Security Savings Bank the deficiency reaches \$23,000. The Trustees of these institutions have been compelled to give bonds to protect the depositors.

The most unpleasant feature connected with these failures is the fact that the State Superintendent of the Bank Department as recently as Oct. 12, certified that the Manufacturers and Builders' Bank had \$180,000 of assets beyond its labilities. It now turns out to be about \$50,000 short. The Hera'd publishes the certificate of Superintendent Ellis' irreduction is all the official trappings of seals, and depositions, and must have locked to the depositors—before whom it was of course kept in a magnificent gilt frame—as true as Gospel. The contract between this certificate and the truth will do more to hurt Superintendent Ellis' reputation than can possibly be made good by his present intended not invent for him a metre that would measure and register with infallible accuracy the flow of spirits from a vst. They could, was the

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

The enormous sums lost by British investors in furnish, Egyptian, Spanish, and other worthless national securities has thrown the value and surety of United States securities into brighter contrast. The London Economist of the 13th inst., referring to the increasing estimation in which our bonds are held, re-

United States securities into brighter contrast. The London Economics of the 13th incit., referring to the increasing estimation in which our bonds are hald, remarks:

Standing spart from European securities as much through the distinct slage of investors in them as by the disferent elements in their intrinsic value, the better reputed securit. In this department have scarcely suffered from the unit-orable indealed by withdrawals of money from the unit-orable indealed by withdrawals of money from less reliable investments. Trade in America is still considered to be steadily reviving, large or into country, and increasing the purchasing power and activity of business throughout it.

ANOTHER OUTLET FOR WESTERN PRODUCE.

The prosperity of Morfolk, Va., is sitracting sitentics. Its receipts of cotton this year will bring it almost abreast of Endimore as a cotton port. By coast and canal it has facilities for draining the adjacent country west and south. Its railroad connections are already such as to bring it within easy reach of all important points in the central West and Southwest. Its harbot is eas of the finest in the world, and was considered by the fate Commodore Marry the best harbor on the Atlantic coast. Capital is investing itself there in piers, warehouses, and factories. Energetic and intelligent efforts are being made to direct immigration to the surrounding country, as good for farming as any in the world. It is not hastafous to predict that Norfolk is certain to become a most important seasort. Chicago and Norfolk should have direct esamunication by rail. Efforts have been made by existing railroads in Virginia to stretch out their lines to Chicago, but they have not you succeeded. Louisville, Ky., and Norfolk interests have made as combination, still existing, for this purpose. Gen. Mahone, of Virgina, has in charge a project to push a railroad inner through Commercian Gap to Chicago, but the enterprise iags. The Chasapeaka Chicago, but the enterprise iags. The Chasapeaka Chicago, but the enterpris

pieted, the gold question will ence upon the money marks will then be ample supplies	t it has done for there
stock in the Bank of France	e being now as much as
COVERNAEN	T BONDS.
United States & of Wi	End. Acked. 12334
United States 5-20s of %5 5-20s of '85-January and Jo	11514 11614
5-20s of 87-January and Ju	Y122 122%
5-20s of '68-January and Ju 10-40s	y1221 120%
United States new 5s of '81 United States currency 6s	116 116%
COL	DODGE STREET, THE PARTY OF THE
Gold was Have Have	的现在分词是不可以是 一个

ed States 8s of '81	The following table breadstuffs shipped	le show	s the di
of 87-January and July 123 123%	Shipped-	Flour.	Wheat.
of '68—January and July 122 123 125 117 15 117 15 117 117 117 117 117 117	By rail By canal To Buffalo To Ownego To Ogdensburg To thuron To other U. S. ports To Canadian ports	6,100 1,300 200 1,700	*******
POREIGN EXCHANGE.	Totals	46,983	411,970

	812%
Cable transfers Paris.	481
Paris, france	613%
Germany, reichmarks 95%	96%
Belgium, francs	613%
Switzerland, francs	5184
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, groner	27%
Austria, paper floring	44
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.	
Long and Take Take	Asket.
Chicago City 7 W ct. bonds 104 & int.	
Chicago City 7 2 ct. water loan 104 & int.	
Cook County 7 Wet. bonds 104% & int.	*******
Chicago City 7 3 ct. bonds 104 & int. Chicago City 7 3 ct. sewerage. 104 & int. Chicago City 7 3 ct. water loan 104 & int. Cook County 7 3 ct. bonds 104% & int. West Park 7 3 ct. bonds 104% & int.	95 & int.
North Chicago 7 8 ct. bonds	95 & Int.
BANK STOCKS.	
BANK BIOCAS.	Asked
Merchants' National	A same
First National Bank	
Fifth National Bank 200	*****
German National Bank	
Corn Exchange National Bank	can Thill
Home National Bank	96
National Bank of Illinois	*****
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank110	160
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.155 Union National Bank	150
Union Stock-Yard National	
Hide and Leather Bank	108
Central National Bank116	10 00000
BOW MISCELLANEOUS. Bid.	Asked.
Oity Railway, South Side, ex-div 132%	13736
City Railway, West Side, ex-div130	13334
Sity Railway, North Side	
Fraders' Insurance Company125 Chamber of Commerce	77
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	130
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds, 89	90
Exposition stock 30	35

1,000 Ohios, and 13,000 Union Pacific.
Money, 3@5, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 5% @7.
Custom receipts, \$377,000.
The Assistant Pressurer disbursed \$452,000.
Clearing, \$21,000,000.
Sterling quiet at 485@487%.

	9 GOVER	MENTS.
	Coupons, '31 12336	New 50117%
	Convons, '62	10-408
ü	New	Coupons
	Coupons, '67122%	Ourrency 68
3	Coupons, 168 122%	
3		BONDS.
d		Virginia, hew 3714
3	Tennessee, new 45	Missouri
Z	Virginia, old 36	DEAD REPORTED FOR THE SERVICE
1	STO	ORS OF STREET
3	Western Union Tel 75%	N. J. Central 10514
3		Rock Island 105 %
4	Adams Express 101	St. Paul 36
4	Wells-Fargo 83%	St. Paul pfd 65 %
1	American 60%	Wabash 5%
1	U. S. Express 53	Wabssh pfd 7
1	New York Central 105 %	Fort Wayne 981/
4	Erie	Terre Haute 5
1	Erie pfd 25	Terre Eaute pfd 19
ŧ	Harlem	Chicago & Alton 97
1	Harlem pfd	Chicago & Alton pfd, 104%
1	Michigan Control 61	Ohio & Wississippi TRU

I became tax ever letter water precise low totals I	207 12
REAL ESTATE	1000
The following instruments were filed for	hanna
Monday, Nov. 21:	recoru
Ashley at, 239 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 26	
Main st, 300 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 25x107 ft,	1,850
Main st, 300 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 25x107 ft, dated Nov. 20	1 100
Vincennes av, n w cor of Bryant av, e f,	1,100
100 7-10x100 ft, dated Nov. 29	18,500
Fourteenth et. 124% ft w of State et, n f, 49x 103% ft, with building, dated Nov. 23	distr
103% ft, with building, dated Nov. 23	6,000
Twenty-second st, 200 ft e of Wood at, s f, 25x 125 ft, dated Nov. 26.	1.200
The premises No. 765 Archer av, dated Nov. 17	2,000
The premises No. 49 Broad st, dated Nov. 17.	1,300
State st, 203 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 15x	4 070
120 ft, dated Nov. 27	4,650
126 ft, dated Nov. 8	800
Seymour av, 98 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x	100000
126 ft, dated Nov. 8	800
ft, with improvements, dated Nov. 3.	9,000
Thirteenth place, 214 ft w of Ashland av, a f,	10.0260
24x83 ft, dated June 17, 1872	800
Hinman st, 125 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 26	3,500
Chicago av, n e cor of Sedgwick st, s f, 25%x	9,000
125 ft, dated Fov. 18	3,500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MI	LES OF
Dexter av. 168 ft w of Wallace at, a f, 24x124 ft.	Contraction of the Contraction o
dated Nov. 27	900
Fifty-third st, 360 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x	. 010
125 ft, dated Nov. 17	310

Trans-Search		1		W 100000
.community	COMM	ERCIAL	Bit So you You	
The following	were the	receipts	and ship	ments of
he leading articl				
orty-eight hour				
norning, and for	the corre	sponding	date one y	ear ago:
CONTRACT NO	RECEI	PTS.	SHIPW	ENTS.
reduct one	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
lour, bris	11,903	8,669	11,416	14,462
Theat, bu	78,026	\$8,500	26,427	8,533
orn, bu	36,930	91,560	75,233	129,204
ats, bu	30,560	41,790	26,998	10,320
ye, bu	1,150	4,310		1,900
arley, bu	8,10	\$5,880	2,170	8,856
rans seed, ths.	24,915	25,275	57,816	
ax seed, lbs	143,788	\$0,900	249,933	
room-corn, lbs	21,400	950 486,014	108,939	40,000
or'd mests, lbs	220,000 500	50	222	2,977,120
ork, bris	100	865	1.315	435 933
ard, the	100	285,712	1,013,434	614,983
sliow, ha,	13.910	23,740	85,900	117,430
utter, fbs	37,807	87,987	112,250	110,790
reesed hegs.	26	480		312
ve hogs. No	47,4771	22,800	2,567	4,207
attle, No	1,091	943	1,055	1,533
heep, No	325	1,084	854	1,017

Cattle, No. 1,001 943 1,055 1,831 Sheep, No. 3,25 1,084 884 1,007 Hides, has. 221,445 206,016 308,812 159,590 Highwines, bris 195 328 344 372 18 Wool, Em. 136,548 33,980 386,510 181,649 Poistoes, bu. 1,836 1,708 1,10

Corn. | Oats. 27,613: 74,221 50,686 41,600 25,000 22,000 93,4*9 22,221 21,751 6,750 leg shipped by rail. Taken in city: 3, 191 bu rye, and 18, 200 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and very irregular. Provisions were rather steady, but breadstuffs were so weak that the reynote of the trade was nearly the same as that of the old song.—"Down Among the Dead Men." Such a period of weakening has not been experienced for some time past. There was a beavy calling of margins in the principal deals, the longs being for ones cornered by the shorts, and that invoived a good deal of selling out, as well as of settling up. There was no special reason outside for extraordinary weakness, and our receipts were unusually small. But it was cold. The mow began to fall; and the chilly temperature of the Rocky Mountain regions brought with it a wave of listrust in the future of breadstuffs, under which hearly all bolders were anxious to sell; and the chronic pears were in their glory. There was not much doing or shipment, and a good deal of the trading had eference to the fact November goes out of the present with to-day.

reference to the fact. November goes out or the preent with to-day.

The dry goods market was quiet in most departments, though for the season business is better than
jobbers have any reason to expect. Prices are firm all
around, while in standard cotton textiles the tendency
is to advance. Jobbers of groceries were fairly busy.

Orders, though generally for moderate amounts, made
an aggregate in excess of that for the corresponding
period last year. Prices of coffees, sugars, test, sirups, and spices, were firm. Other lines were steady.

The butter and cheese markets were without new fea-

Lumber was less active but steady. A fleet was at the docks, but the severe cold weather made it impossible to do much outdoor work and only a few cargios were disposed of. The cargo market was steady, and common inch was firmly held. The season is now clearing. The yard business was smaller, otherwise there was no noticeable change. In wool, hops, and broomcorn, there were no important changes, though the latter was easy under large offerings. Seeds were quiet, except flax, which was in demand and steady, and clover was quoted higher, the offerings being insdequate. The hay market was dull, and low grades were weak under liberal offerings. Hides were dull and easy in consequence of a decline in the Eastern and foreign markets. Vegetables and green fruits were quiet. Poultry also was dull, especially live stock, the season for which is now over. The cold weather interfered with trade on the street. reather interfered with trade on the street.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four lead-

	Week end-	Week end-	*Week end-
1 1000 a 1 4	ing App.	ing Nov.	ing Nov.
	27, 1875.	20, 1875,	20, 1874.
Flour, bris	40,074	56,383	58,666
Wheat, bu	394,139	464,577	569,782
Corn, bu		360,259	27,600
Rye, bu		10,875	2000 L
Pork, bris		8,759	3,192
Lard, Da.	2,143,886	3,309,943	3,216,947
Bacon, fbs	6,275,852	7,049,290	4,628,269
Water Company of the	on Matrice	to other and	7 698070
*From seven point	6.	7	
	1		rac had by

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, with not much change in prices. The market opened firm, in sympathy with hogs, which were stronger under the fact of a light supply. But it was subsequently reported that hogs were arriving very freely in Cincinnati, and had declined 200 per 100 hs. Then sellers of product here were more willing to operate, though their offerings were all for future, and the market on the ejecthality acticles weakened, but recovered tone afterulative articles weaksned, but recovered tone afterwards. The general situation here is unchanged. Hogs are still higher than the prices paid or offered

wards. The general situation here is unchanged. Hogs are still higher than the prices paid or offered for future product, and, under this condition of things, there is no prospect of piling up stocks. The operations of packers are still limited to selling for the present; and filling the order as quickly as possible, except that some of them have gone long on pork and lard, buying at prices at which the stuff cannot be made unless hogs decline materially from present rates. And there is no sign of that now, the general expectation being that they will rule strong till after the holidays.

Mass Pons.—Was rather quiet, and stronger early, but essed off, and closed steadier, at about the latest prices of Saturday. There was no special news from other points outside of that from Oincilmant, Sales were reported of \$20 bris cash at \$20.00; 2,000 bris seller the year at \$19.50@12.60; and 200 bris seller Murch at \$19.75@1s. 35 seller the mouth; \$19.3% (219.40 seller the year; \$19.40 seller Junnary; \$19.5% (219.57% seller February; and nominally at \$19.70@19.76 for March. Prime mess was quoted at \$18.00@11.21%, and extra do at \$14.50@14.25. Sales were 200 bris prime mess at \$18.00 and 70 bris entre prime at \$18.70. Also 70 bris clear pork at \$21.50.

Land—Was quiet, and averaged a shade sasier, though opening and closing strong. Liverpool was unchanged, but New York was quoted of \$20 bre cash at \$12.30%; 750 for seller the year at \$12.30; 250 to seller 1.00 are 1.

urday resching the enormous aggregate of 4,377,874
hb, or 2,18 tions. Part saised were quoted as follows:
Saoulders, Tyle boxed; do seller December, Tyle; long clears, 10½6 boxed; do seller December, 10%6; short ribs, boxed, 10½6; do seller December, 10%6; short clears, boxed, 10½6; do seller December, 10½6; said. All 10½6; do seller December, 10½6; said. For March delivery, shoulders were quoted at 7½6, short ribs, 10½6, and short clears, 10½6; aside. For March delivery, shoulders were quoted at 7½6, short ribs, 10½6; for shoulders, 9½6 for shoulders, 9½6 for shoulders, 9½6 for shoulders, 10½6; for shoulders, 9½6 for shoulders, 10½6; for shoulders, 9½6 for shoulders, shoulders, 10½6; for short ribs, 10½6; for short elears, and 10½6; for hams. Sales were reported of 20,000 hs shoulders at 7½6; 100 boxes do at 7½6; 10,000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 10,000 hs green do at 9½6; 25 boxes domeberlands at 10½6; 290 boxes short ribs at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 19,000 hs green barns at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 19,000 hs green barns at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 19,000 hs green barns at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 19,000 hs green barns at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 10,000 hs green barns at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 100.000 hs do seller March at 10½6; 100 boxes short dears at 10½6; 100.000 hs do sell

BREADSTUFFS.

TOUR—Was rather more active, but easier, in npathy with wheat, several holders being willing to be concessions, and thereby effected sales which ng fire last week. Sales were reported of 450 bris noters at \$3,75@6.00; 1,200 bris appring extras, partly \$5,50@5.75; 70 bris spring superflues at \$3.00; 220 as buckwheat flour at \$5,50@5.75; and 75 bris rye at 44.95. Total 3.015 bris. buckwheat flour at \$5.50,36.75; and 75 bris rys at \$4.25. Total, 2,015 bris. The market closed the following range of prices: Choice winter ex., \$6.50,37.50; common to good do, \$5.25,36.25; ing extras, \$4.50,4.75; good do, \$5.00,35.25; ice do, \$5.25,35.3,75; patents do, \$5.00,35.25; ice do, \$5.25,35.3,75; patents do, \$5.50,36.75; spring erfines, \$3.00,34.00; rye flour, \$4.25,34.40; and hytheat do, \$5.50,35.75.

MAN—Was in good demand, and firm at the adce gained on Saturday. Sales were 40 tons at 50 on track to free on board cars, and 10 tons iter at \$12.50.

board.

Coans-Maal—Coarse was nominal at \$18,00@18.50 for old, on track.

WHEAT—Was active and weak, declining 2½e per bu, exactly one-half of which was subsequently recovered. No change in prices was reported from Liverpool, and New York was not quoted dull till after the market here had nearly touched bottom, while our receipts were small—only 155 car-loads being inspected into store. But the supments from this point were cipts were small—only 155 car-loads being inspected into store. But the supments from this point were light, the corner excitement in Miwaukes with wheat at \$1.15 had drawn a large volume there (184,000 but), and the 'wistle supply' was reported at over 16,000, and the 'wistle supply' was reported at over 16,000, and the 'wistle supply' was reported at over 16,000, and the wistle supply "was reported at over 16,000, and the wistle supply "was reported at over 16,000, and the wistle supply "was reported to be swelled to fully 17,000,000 bu now. Then the cold weather has merry closed lake navigation, and rail freights are on the advance, so that transportation to the seaboard can only be effected at much higher rates than those that have ruled since last upring. Added to all this is the fact that our grain does not appear to be wanted, and we cannot expect free shipments till the large accumulations now on the seaboard have been considerably reduced. Under these conditions the speculative offerings were hasy, and the market broke under their weight, which resulted in an extensive calling of margins on the lower grades declining 3½e. Seller December opened at \$1.05%, and fell off to \$1.05%, and advanced to \$1.05%, closing at \$1.04%. Seller the month, or cish No. 2 spring, ranged at \$1.026,1.05% closing at \$1.05%, closing at \$1.04%. Seller the month, or cish No. 2 spring, ranged at \$1.026,1.05 to no. 2.

MINNASOTA WHEAT—Was quief and 2½e3c lower, with very little demand. Sales aggregated 5,400 bu, at \$1.13 fer No. 1, and \$1.04%, and heat wrecovered later. The receipts were amail, but they compar

Rovember corn. The demand for our and round lots of the speculative grade was entered from shorts, who filled in, and satisfact freely at the decline. Other grades were in light request far shipmant, seller November opened at 68%, declined to 47%, and railied to 68% at the closs. Seller the year sold at 48% (244%); seller Fannary at 68% at 68% (246%, the latter closing at 68%, Cash No. 2 closed at 68%, and there was secresty any premium on high mixed. Cash asias were reported of 11,200 bu high mixed at 48% 48% (21,800 bu No. 2 at 67% 38%; 2,000 bu reaced at 48% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 48% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 48% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 48% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 48% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu new cars at 48; 4,000 bu for 18% 2,000 bu for 18% 2

Sl.03%(61.03% seller December, closing at \$1.03%. Seller January sold at \$1.04%(61.04%, closing at \$1.04%. Corn was also about %e higher, selling at 48%(6 46%c for the year, closing at 46%(646%c. November was quoted at 45%c. Oats were very quiet at 30%(630%c for the month, 30%c seller January, and winter receipts of No. 2 sold at 30%c. Barley was quiet and stronges, at 86%c for Decem-ber and 84c for February. A steamer was chartered for 40,000 bu corn to Buf-

Mess pork was quiet and steady, with sales of 1,000 bris seller February at \$19.55 5.19.57%. Lard was quiet and firmer, closing with a sale of 500 tos seller February at \$12.52%.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was easier in sympathy with highwines, closing at \$2.20 32.22.

BEOOM-CORN—Was moderately active. The offerngs were liberal, and prices were sometimes abaded: Hurl, 1610c; choice medium, 167c; good medium brush, 566c; fair inside and covers, 1465c; inferior, 4614c; crooked, 365c. BUTTER—The market yesterday had no features

BUTTER—The market yesterday had no features essentially different from those noted for a number of days previous. Trade was moderately active, and for choice to fancy table butter, both packed and in rolls, holders were asking and obtaining fully late prices. Low and medium qualities were dealt in rather sparingly, and sold tregularly. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 23@32c; medium to good grades, 23@34c; interior to common, 14@18c; common to choice rolls. 18@35c. BAGGING-There was a light order business at

Andersend, & forf. \$1.7.63.00; family mackered, & forf. \$1.7.63.00; for No. 1 bay fife, \$1.700; inrge family kits, \$1.10.41.18; bank cod-shs, \$1.763.00; Good for scod-shs, \$2.006.23; new Labrador herring, split, bris, \$3.506.30; 30; may Labrador herring, split, bris, \$3.506.31; do yk bri, \$4.563.61; Labrador herring, cound, bris, \$2.73 c. 00; do yk bri, \$3.563.63; and bris, \$2.73 c. 00; do yk bri, \$3.563.63; bris, \$2.73 c. 00; do yk bris, \$3.506.31; bris, \$2.73 c. 00; do yk bris, \$2.73

at 31.30 for course, section of defivered wool.—Remains quiet. Small Western orders are being filled at quotations: Tub-washed, prims, 802 52c; do, poor to good, 44646c; washed fieece, fine, 83gistic; do, medium, 45246c; do, coarse, 38g40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25g27c; do, medium, 31g39c; do, coarse, 28g30c.

LIVE STOCK

CRICAGO.

CRITILE—The receipts during Sunday and Monday were 1,500 head. The market was quiet, almost to duliness, but was firm under the limited offerings. With a total supply of only a little more than 1,500, the fact that the tone of Eastern advices was discouraging did not seem to unfavorably influence values, sales making at quite as good figures as prevailed on the closing days of last week. We quote the market firm and unchanged:

closing days of last week. We quote the market firm and unchanged:

Other Baeves—Fine, rat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-faitened steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,500 hs.

St. 50,66,10 Good Beeves—Well-faitened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 hs.

Batchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common ca tie, weighing 700 to 1,000 hs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, haifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.

2.00,62.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves.

2.00,62.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves.

2.00,64.00
HOOS—Be-cetved during Sunday and Monday, 14,500 head. The demand was active on packing account, and a fair amount of Eastern orders were also on hand, and by the middle of the afterneon only a few droves remained timold. The range of sales was about the same as Saturday, but the average of proies for packers' hogs was a trifle lower,—about 5c per 100 fts. Packers paid \$6.50,67.15, and shippers \$5.90,27.50. The market closed easy. unchanged:

for packers' hogs was a tribe lower,—about so ps
the . Packers paid \$8,00,97.15, and shippers \$6.90,6
The market closed easy.

NO. As. Price. No. As. Proct. No. As. P
41. 244 \$1.45 61. 229 \$7.15 00. 197
55. 290 7.49 99. 227 7.15 1.2. 205
37. 211 7.25 50. 327 7.15 1.2. 205
37. 211 7.25 50. 327 7.15 1.2. 205
42. 212 9. 25 69. 315 7.15 30. 222
90. 310 7.29 61. 208
51. 200 7.25 99. 311 7.19 71. 288
42. 212 9. 25 69. 315 7.16 30. 222
90. 310 7.29 61. 208 7.16 30. 222
90. 310 7.29 61. 208 7.16 88. 2.99
17. 207 7.25 87 203 7.10 10. 239
66. 201 7.20 49 275 7.10 88. 2.99
17. 207 7.25 87 203 7.10 10. 239
66. 201 7.20 49 275 7.10 20. 276
49. 219 7.20 64 189 7.10 20. 276
45 209 7.15 45 209 7.10 20. 276
45 209 7.15 45 209 7.10 20. 276
45 209 7.15 45 209 7.10 20. 276
61 234 7.15 61 29 7.10 1.92 2.56
61 234 7.15 61 29 7.10 101 251
80. 177 7.15 61 207 7.10 101 251
80 177 7.15 61 207 7.10 101 251
80 177 7.15 61 207 7.10 101 251
80 177 7.15 61 207 7.10 57. 203
8HEEF- Receipts about 300. The demand was 1su equaled the supply, and prices were austkin \$3.00@4.50.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Disease to the Cheese Tribus.

Liverdol, Nov. 29—11 a.m.—Flour.—No. 1, 256
6d; No. 2, 246 6d.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Winter, No. 1, 108 4d; No. 2, 108;

spring, No. 1, 108; No. 2, 26 4d; white, No. 1, 118
1d; No. 2, 108 10d; club, No. 1, 118 7d; No. 2, 118 2d.

Corn.—No. 1, 338; No. 2, 252 9d.

PROVINIONS.—Fork, 976 6d. Lard, 576 9d.

London, Nov. 29.—The Bank of England on balance to-day, £19,000.

MONEY.—Bate for money at the Stock Erchange on Government securities, 1%.

Consolus.—Money and secount, 95 7-36.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—5-208 of 48, 11894; 478, 1094; 10-408, 1054; new 58, 1043; New York Central, 95; Eric, 144; preferred, 30.

LINERED OIL—25-3258-64.

SPIRITS TURFERTINE.—25 9d.

PARKETOR, Nov. 29.—ERRICA—257 30c.

PRAKETOR, Nov. 29.—ERRICA—257 30c.

PRAKETOR, Nov. 29.—ERRICA—257 30c.

PRAKETOR, Nov. 29.—ERRICA—257 30c.

Panieron, Nov. 22.—Unier States Bonds—Nov. 5s, 20%.
Antweep, Nov. 22.—Revined Persoleum—20%.
NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.
New YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.
New York Dry-The collon-goods market was quiet, but become afactings and delibe were few with

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET. PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—Petroleum quiet: 11.58%(21.60 at Parbert; refined, 19%c, Philad dalivery.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 29.—Petroleum quiet. We quote: Standard white (110 test) at 935c; prime white

44360.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Grann—Wheat market stoody; moderate expect and home trade inquiry; sales of \$6,000 bu at \$1.0031.01 for rejected spring; \$1.0561.03 for ungraded apring; \$1.1561.13 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.1561.13 for No. 3 Miraukee; \$1.3461.25 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.25 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.27 for No. 2 Milwantee; \$1.3561.36 for No. 1 spring; \$1.1461.33 for new and old winter red Western; \$1.1561.33 for do amber Western; \$1.3561.36 for white Western, By quie; \$5600c for Western; 93695c for State; and 86687c for Canada in bond. Barley unchanged; sales of 800 bu two and four-rowel States, mixed, at \$1.00; \$000 bu four-rowed State at \$1.10; and 10.000 bu No. 2 Bay Quinte at \$1.12. Corn heavy; sales of \$4,000 bu at 75c for steam Western mixed; 751/c for sall do; and 76.3751/c for high mixed and yellow Western. Oats unchanged; sales of 49,000 bu at 42647c for mixed Western and State; and 456420 for white Western and State.

Provisions—Middles dell at 11%@11%e for long

GROCERIES—Sugar market firm; fair inquiry; fair to good reducing is quoised at \$6,03%c; prime, \$8,00; and white Havana at 10@11a, Coffee market firm; fair inquiry; Bio quoted at 13,020%c in gold, and Maracaibo at 10@11e in gold. Ten market quiet; prices rule firm.

TALLOW—Rules firm; in fair demand; quoted at

Naw Your, Nov. 29.—Procus—Very moderate request for export and home use, prices slightly in buyers favor; receipts, 29,000 bris; superfine State and Western, \$1.7543.05; common to good extra, \$5.1068.80; good to choice, \$3.5568.00; white wheat extra, \$5.5069.80; extra Ohio, \$5.2567.50; St. Louis, \$5.5069.80; good to choice, \$3.5568.00; white wheat extra, \$5.5069.80; grate Ohio, \$5.2567.50; St. Louis, \$5.5069.80; good to choice, \$3.5568.00; white wheat extra, \$5.0069.80; grate Ohio, \$5.2567.50; St. Louis, \$5.5069.80; good to choice, \$3.5568.00; white wheat extra, \$5.5069.80; good to choice, \$5.2568.00; white, \$1.568.00; good to choice, \$5.2569.80; good to choice, \$5.

hasses unchanged. Rice in tast control of the changed. Paraoustus—Market easier and quiet; crude, 6%c; refined, 11%c; cases, 16%(c He; maphtha, 10c. Resun—starket dull; strained, 70@30c. Control Tuberrina—Market easier at 37%c.

STRITS TURKETIES—Market easier at 37 Mc.

Boos—Unchanged.
TROVERSON—Pork firmer; mess, \$22,25-321,50; all the year, \$21,50. Beef quiet; new plain mess, 173,31 l2; new extra da, 124,6618c. Cut messe quiet; Wastern long clear, 11c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 12 15-16 6818c; all the year, 180.

BUTTER—Western, 19,23c.
Unitary—Western, 19,15.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disnoich to the Chicago Tribuse.
Contrary to expectation the break in No. 2 wheat was only temporarily checked, and "Up she goes again?" was the disappointed cry to-day. Angus Sunith is said to be short over 120,000 bu, and disposed to contest a settlement, and, from all appearances, in this be in acting as spokesman for a large party of aborts who are detarmined to lay down. A number of settlements have been made on comparatively ear

LAKE FREIGHTS

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—A northwest gais of great fury, with intense cold, has provailed on Lake Huron since last night, and will prove disastrons to shipping outside. Schris Groton and Bridgewater are ashore at

three barges above Point as Barques. One of them, the Wausson, waterlogged, and west on a rast flui shows the Point. The craw are supposed to be lost. The Captain's name is McKennin, sived in Betrett and hall his wife and two children on board. The other barges succeeded in reaching Sand Beach harbor.

At the latter place are stone Fortage Bells, Cress, and Dunlan.

Monassis—Sasaly: contringed, 28830; 117, 405

Pro-me-Dull; superfine, 14.5; double, 81.50; trebbs, 81.50; shoire and family, 81.50; double, 81.50; trebbs, 81.50; shoire and family, 81.50; double, 81.50

A COLUMN TORSESS OF THE METERS OF THE METERS

MAND—Amount
of Regions on Case and Color wheel, 19,000 bu; obrig.

Salivas — Flour, 1,00 bris; wheel, 11,000 bu; obrig.

Salivas — Flour, 1,00 bris; wheel, 11,000 bu; obrig.

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Salivas — Flour, 1,000 bris; wheel, 11,000 bu; obrig.

Salivas — Wheel of the Salivas — Sali

11

MORRIS HIGH-SCHO at Hull's Hall, was a to ant affair, and quite public generally. The music (vocal and instru mays, and erations. in a style highly credits

The entertainment of crams entitled "Entit was produced in gootertaining and amusin very well up to their public shall be ability and self-postigate. Some of them, as regards Miss Kate J Jones, who displayed at the crotinary amateur. svidence, of close irv, and determination lent, and of pattern

broader. The discarder bloests and corners of mocks the honest service up under the definal vallable article of poin wound the back ya breeze; and he saved. It lies having surreptition of pareing beaution of pareing beaution of pareing beaution of the commerce to the c if thrown into Gircular joyfully braces thoking the pipa. In muslin internal string off vast quantilistic upper part of the datory goal, who for clothing, prom the skirts of with a select passible clothes lines. paper collar refuses bide, until it is straromantic whore, whill vulgar by its presence hood while the worn.

A very large or molebat (trought to Ed caught it aome carbot of Scotland shibiting their pr Ediuburg. It was mas found to be the state of the state was found to be to measurements are of tail, 6 feet 6 feet

Horro ac Castalio and reception of the telegobile bringing the movement of the Brass suffered considerable of the Horror of the

ar for Cleveland, went salars bably a total loss. The three h., George Kelly, and H. G., a Elmira, bound from Buffals oft at ancher-off teis port last in to coal. The heavy sea anchor chains of the Chamvessels wont salore. The ist a total loss. The latter I. G.'s anchor held, and she No lives lost on any of the was owned by Ferris Broady William Kelly and Capt. Insurance on either.

insurance on either.

MICHIGAN.

UGAGO.

but little business was transite were about a half-a-dozan to market last evening... The towed down the river yester-w mizzenmast... If there is the hands of the authorities only after repeated efforts did weeks ago. To make up for took a cargo of grant to Bufrits with a cargo of lumber, ret mate. Now again, before as Deputy City Collector steps in charge of a custodian for personal-property tax, which. The shore E. M. Portub, cek ago, while in charge of a surday, and on her arrival was y the City Collector, who cale at once. Her Captain, Insurence on hulls exonesses which arrived here interrunters as soon as their. The tugiFrotection, en route a Door, where the schr Mary of the holder at Milwaukes last.

RAVERSE BAT.

of The Chicago Tribune.

Nov. 22.—A special dispatch on sohr Paralleo, of Chicago, etch, was run ashore in Little borning to save the lives of The Pamileo was loaded with lad from Chicago to Butland, jits are gone. Her all leed so that the crew could ref a shout 4 feet of water in a tugs and a steam-pump to

b HAVES.

The Chicago Tribune.
Nov. 29.—The Minnespells to the first grain of the seaso coming in, the heavy wind uth plac, injuring her some

SAGINAW. o The Chicago Tribune. Nov. 20.—The river is from d a man, and navigation is

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pier-lights at Fort Burwell were put out for the season Friday night... The prop Bertachy has been in dry-dock at Detroit receiving a new condenser and having her engine altered from high to low pressure... The tug Starks Brothers left Sheboygan yesterdiy morning to tow the dismantiale schr U. S. Grant to Chicago. The Grant was brought to Sheboygan from Flum Island by the steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, Thursday morning the canal sint n Noreity caught the st Marseilles on the Hilmon & Michigan Canal and purned to the water's edge. She was laden with lumber and sait, a portion of which was saved. Her owner, out William Allen, lost \$400 in money and a gold witch... The sug Hagerman arrived at Milwankes Benday with the schr Tivn Sisters, and after coaing seat on to Chicago. The ressel had a steam pump on board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at stillwankee, but it was taken board when striving at the latention to partially second her during the winter. The machinery beouging to the old stur Detruit will be placed in her, wit h, it is confidently expected, will add sreatly to her year, the engine being much larger than the one she has been using herectore. the engine being much larger than the one she has been using heretofore.

SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO.

The experience of the season's navigation, now rapit's drawing to a close, has demonstrated the necessity plating a large can buoy in Lake St. Clair at a point bearing east northeast, distant 3 miles from Windmill Point Lighthones, at the point where vessels "straighteness" for the regular channel course bearing between Peche and Belle Isles. Several steam craft have ron aground in this vicinity during the summer, and it soly recently that the prop Empire State, bound dwn, straigh on the shoat. An obstruction of that paters, which has been known to exist for such a single of time, should cretainly be locked after.

In the vicinity of Bar Point there is a shoal known as the "middle ground," bearing south by west quarter wess distant from Sola Blane light 30, miles, and southwest from the aforesaid point 11 miles. There was in the early part of the season an ordinary hopp placed on the north and of this shoal, but during the summer, processly occasioned by the various rafes when he from them to time massed in that virious. MORRIS HIGH-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. given by the Philosophian Society of the Morris High School, last Friday evening, the 26th inst., in thill. Hall, was a very interesting and pleas-int affair, and quite largely satetided by the friends and patrona of the school, as well as the public generally. The exercises consisted of music (vocal and instrumental), select readings, cases, and crations, all of which were executed In sattle highly creditable to the participante. The subjects were well chosen, and treated in a macour indicating a good degree of mental cul-

out last night. The thermometer to-day, mos

me, was about at zero,

MISCELLANEOUS.

very well up to their paris, displaying considerable shifty and self-possession before the foolights. Some of them, however, deserve more than passing notice; and especially is this trace regards Miss Kate Jordan and Miss E. M. Jones, who displayed a dramatic talent far above the ordinary amateur. There is a pright therary field in the future for them; and, should their ambition lead in this direction, I shall not be surprised to see them one day occupying proud postnose in the dramatic world.

The exercises, upon the whole, were highly redisable suite to students and teachers, being sudsaces of close (application to study, industry, and determination, on the part of the students and of patient, persevering, and insalligent effort on the part of teachers, whose very valuable and efficient services certainly entitle them to a generous recognition by the citizens of Morris.

The Paper-Collar Nulsance.

New York Times.

But there is even a graver accusation to be brought against the paper collars. The man who once begins to wear them continues to shed them daily. They are furnished with a touch pinal column of muslin, and are thus readered nearly indestructible. The result is that the wearers of paper collars are gradually covering the surface of the earth with a new geological itraum, which every year grows deeper and troater. The discarded paper collar luries in the bossts and corners of boarding-houses, where it nocks the honest servant-girl who hastily picks worse. The decented paper coult furs in the should be and corners of boarding-houses, where it mocks the houest servant-girl who hastily picks the noder the delusion that she has found an wallable stide of portable property. It eddes would the back yard, dancing before the breeze; and luring the passing cat to pause and police eligible platforms for nocturnal conterts, which she might otherwise never have observed. It lies in wast on the sidewalk, and, saing surreptitious passage beneath the skirts of passing beauty, emerges to view upon crowded womers, to the confusion of the innocent victim. If thrown into drains, the discarded paper collar joyfully braces itself to the work of thomag the pipe. If tossed into the firalia muslin internal structure ourns slowly, giving off wast quantilies of dorons smoke. In the upper part of the city it nourishes the predatory goal, who, having thus formed a taste for electhing, proceeds to gratify it by lunching on the skirts of unwary children, and by dining with a select party of invited guests off accessible clothes lines. Oast into the river, the paper collar refuses to sink, but floats with the hoc, until it is strauded on some otherwise romantic shore, which it straightway makes rulgar by its presence. It is a repulsive falsehood while it is worn, but it is a vast and imperatable nulsance when it is thrown away.

A Gigantic Sun-Pish.

A Gigantic Sun-Fish.

London Times, Nov. 12.

A very large staciment of the "short sun-fish" or molebat (Orfingoriscus mola), has been brought to Edinburg by some fishermen, who augit it same days ago off the coast to the far north of feotland. The fortunate captors are stabiliting their prize in the Rôval Gymnasium, Edinburg. It was intended for the Museum, but was found to be too large for admission. Its masurements are as follows: From uose to tap of tail, 6 feet 6 inches; from the totop of fins, 7 feet 6 inches; their prize of fine, 3 feet 10 nches; thickness, 15 inches. It is an adult firsh, and warshe, it is supposed about 1, 200 pounds. In last is not frequently met with so far oorth, but its capture in the Firth of Forth has been mounted by Yarrell. Off the south coasts, and to the west of Ireland, it is more often found. It far weather it is met with floating on the surface of the water, apparently sleeping, when it can easily be approached. The specimen here alluded to exceede in size the largest recorded in Yarrel, being over 1 foot longer. 9 mehs in depth, and estimated at three times the weight. The sun-fish is entirely different from the backing shark, or so-called sunfash, of the west of Ireland, which has been frequently aluded to it the Times as affording employment to the Irish fishermen, who seek it on account of the value of its oil. The Orfangoriscus sain is of little commorcial value.

Prince Grace Para.

Prince Grao Para.

South American Mail.

The aspirations of the Brazilian mation have been happily fulfilled by the birth of an heir to as Basilian erown. At early dawn of the 15th att, the letting-off of three freworks from the Morro no Castelio announced to the people the aception of the telegraphic message from Petropolis bringing the news that a Prince, to be morn hereafter as the prince of Grao Para, had been born to the Brazilian nation. The Princes unferred considerably, a surgical operation being becereary, but nothing dangerous was tard. Her Highness doubtiess felt great confesses in the fact of her being under the care of so tenounced a physician se Dr. Depaul, in company with the vaccount of Santa Isabel. The saided bulletins up to the present time have accounced that the Imperial mother and the pump Prince are going on well.

Two of our cohool Commissioners started out the other day to pay a visit to one of the schools. On satering the yard they saw a hitle boy pisying anough, whose face, hands, and clothes were not quite as chem as they might have been. One of the Commissioners cattled him up and told him he had bester go home and get his mother to clean him up a little and make him appearance decent. On the boy approaching the state the ether Commissioner was heard to chain, "Way, dash it all! shalls my boy!"

THE COUNCIL

formula for yesterday, and the following boats, bound down the river, are frozen fast in this port; cama-boats Ironclad, den. Rosenscans, prop Novelly and bargs, and Gen. G. L. Booth—all loaded with lumber for Peoris; Shamrock, light, for Peoris; Soobsek, light, for Besth; prop Victor, light, destina-Mayor Colvin Vetoes the Bob tail Ordinance.

> He Takes the Ground It Does Not Give the Company Time Enough.

The Ordinance Is Passed Over His Objections by a Decisive Vote.

Comptroller Hayes Submits Mr. Douglas' Proposition to Buy the Lake-Front.

The Aldermen Break Out in Bursts of Simulated Indignation.

Messrs. Campbell, Schaffner, White, and Cullerton, Are Specially Prominent.

The Matter Finally Referred to a Committee.

The Common Council met in regular weekly session last evening, President Dixon in the THE BOBTAILS.

tion:
The amended ordinance amending Sec. 9 of Chen. 18 of the revised ordinance entitled "Horse Railroads," passed by your honorable body Nov. 22, 1873, I herewith return to you, without my approval. My reasons for this action are:

First—That the Company affected by this ordinance should have a reasonable time within which to make the changes which this ordinance contemplates.

Coond—That the time fixed when said ordinance shall take effect, to-wit, Jan. 1. 1876, is too short to enable said Company to make the necessary alterations

uires,

1 hird—That the officers of said Company have tean,

I hird—That the officers of said Company have teen, for some mooths past, and now are, engaged in making preparations to run their cars with conductors, and, in view of such fact, I believe that they should have allowed them a reasonable time within which to accomptish such results.

Had the ordinance in question granted such reasonable time, as the Law Department has once declared should be given in such case, it would have received my approval; but as it does not, and is, in my opinion, oppreserve and unjust in its operation. I must object to its becoming a law, Ald. Stone, of the Fifth Ward, moved that the ordinance be passed over the veto. The people of the South Side were tired of the whole "bob

be passed. He believed that a majority of the beople of the South Division were not favorable to the utter abolition of the one-horse cars.

They had heard of no complaints against the one-horse cars until a certain body of gentlemen, headed by one Alexander, took it into their beads to form a company, and raised a howl against the old corporation for purposes that could easily be discerned. He hoped the Council would gravely consider the question, and not be in too great a hurry to override the carefully

in too great a hurry to override the Carefully considered veto of the Mayor.

Ald. R. B. Stone contended that the people on the South vide had desired the abolition of the "bobtails." As to the motive imputed to Mr. Alexander, there was nothing in it. The agitation commenced at least two years ago. long before the Company referred to was formed.

Aid. Fitzgerald advocated the passage of the ordinance over the Mayor's veto, if it could be done. He pointed out the chronic objectious to the one-house care, and such these high time the Company were compelled to "make the the one-horse care, and said it was high time the Company were compelled to make the change, so long but so traitlessly demanded by the public. The Company had had a year in which to make the change, and ought to be shown that they had neglected their duty to the public long enough.

Ald White thought that the South Side Company had been allowed to overrude the public too long, and every Alderman should support the ordinance. The people of the North and South Sides should remonstrate against the spirit shown by the Council in this matter.

Ald. Schaffner was in favor of abolishing the "bobtails," and could realize the inconveniences which the utizens on the South Side suffered;

"bobtails," and could resize the inconveniences which the attizens on the South Side suffered; but still he thought the Company should be ALLOWED A EXISONABLE TIME

to make the change of cars.

Ald. Stone remarked that the people were not enxious to have the "bobtails" taxen off, but simply desired conductors placed on each car.

Ald. Schaffner, in reply, said those cars were too small for conductors. It was simply justice to give the Company sufficient time to put on larger cars. He hoped the ordinance would not pass.

pass.

Ald. Warren declared his intention of voting to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto, as the people had clamored long enough for the abolition of the "bobtails."

Ald. Spaiding, who had given some time to the consideration of the matter, thought the time in the ordinance was too short.

Ald. Waterman as ked if the vote could be re-

Aid. Waterman asked if the vote could be reconsidered at the next meeting.

The Chair said it could not.

Aid. Calletton remarked that there was not
much chance of getting a reconsideration in face
of the vote just taken.

Aid. Waterman thought the Council should
extend the time if it was shown to be really
necessary.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

The Clerk then read the following communi-The Clerk then results following communication:

Compared the Major and Alderman, etc.: In compliance with the request of your honorable body, I have conferred with John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to ascertain whether that Company is ready to pay the sum of \$00,000 for the ground known as the Lake Front. The following memorandum, which has been examined and approved by Mr. Douglas, embodies the result of our interviews:

and approved:

"The II note Central Ballroad Company are willing to curcinate of the city the land lying between Bandolph street and the south the of Monroe stree, both extended eastwardly, and the seal I no of Michigan avenue and the west time of the right of way of the railroad company, byjouth-claim deed, for \$500,000, part in cash and part on time, to be agreed upon by the parties, the above sum being the outside limit, and to

claims."

The city is enjoined, by order of Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court, from conveying this property. It cannot be seid until the injunctions are dissolved.

It would be competent for the City Council to order each steps to be taken as any be neces-

mated.

I am informed by Mr. Douglas that it is the wish of the Railroad Company to conclude the purchase at an early a day as possible in view of valuable improvements projected for next season. Respectfully.

S. S. Harrs, Compiroller.

early a day as possible in view of valuable improvements projected for next eason. Respectfully.

S. S. HATES, Comptroller.

S. S. HATES, Comptroller.

S. S. HATES, Comptroller.

ALD. CAMPIELL.

said it was time that the press of the City of Chicago should come out and applaud the Common Council for standing between the people and the railroad companies, like a wall of fire. The proposition made by Mr. Douglas was infamous, and ought not be received. He, for one, perver would not be received. He, for one, perver would not be received. He, for one, perver would not touch the ground justinout a quit-claim deed, and they coully proposed to the city to bear all the expenses of litigation. What an absurd proposal! Any Alderman who voted for such a proposition was unworthy to represent in that Council the great City of Chicago. If the city were base enough to sell out her own birthright, the United States could step in and selme the ground, thus ending the whole matter, and leaving the city millions at less. He hoped the document would be sent tack to Mr. Hayes, and that the Comptrolier be directed to return to Mr. Douglas his diabolical, outrageous, and inselling proposition, the most abominable and damnable that could be conceived.

ALD. WHITE,

abominable and damnable that could be conceived.

ALD. WHITE,
who was very enthusiastic and afflicted with a fashionable list, made an incoherent cration, in which he pointed to Ald. Campbell as a statesman, an orator, a philanthropist, a patriot, and a philosopher. He wasunderstood to indorse that gentleman's ideas relative to what he called the satanically aniphnrons and generally disgusting proposition of the Illinois Central Company, by its President, Mr. Douglas, Finslly, Ald. White's metaphors ran dry, and he sat down apparently overcome by generous emotion and high admiration for Ald. Campbell.

During the delivery of George's brilliant effort, Campbell escaped to the smooting-room to hide his bashfulness.

ALD. SCHAPTNEE
wanted the communication referred to the proper committee. Mr. Douglas' demands were atominable, but this would open the eyes of the public as to who it was that "desired to be seen" in this matter. It would show the public that the Council had defended their rights like good and faithful servants, and that the newspapers had not taken a fair stand. He moved to refer to the Finance Committee, and to publish the document.

ALD. CULLERION

pers and not taken a sair state. He moved to refer to the Finance Committee, and to publish the document.

ALD. CULLERTON

said the communication put Mr. Douglas on record, and he saw nothing out of the way in receiving it. If the property was to go to the railroads it would be follower lost sight of by the mir. Under the law the property of the Illinois Coutral could not be taxed; the property would be bought in the name of that Company to defrand the city of its rights. He submitted the following:

Received, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby requested to furnish this Council, at its next regular meeting, with his opinion as to whether it is possible to obtain a dissolution of the injunction enjoining the city from selling the premises known as the Lake-Front, and if so how soon after proceedings have been instituted to determine such question a decision may reasonably be expected.

Ald, White objected to the admission of the resolution.

moved the following:

Reselved, That the Law Department be and is hereby directed to proceed without unnecessary delay to cause, if possible, the removal of the injunction now pending in the United States Court enjoining the sale of the property commonly known as the Lake-Front. Ald. White also objected to this resolution.
The communication was then referred to the
Committee on Finance with directions to publish it.

During the progress of the discussion, Ald.
White fest called upon to regulate the conduct of
the Aldermen, and rose to a point of order every
half minute. His landable efforts created awful uproar, for the reason that the other Ald

fall uproar, for the reason that the other Aldermen were so phlegmatic that they could not appreciate George's ardent condition. He moved to refer, to adjourn, and several other things that showed his reofound knowledge as a parliamentarian, only that, unfortunately, his brother Aldermen were not in a condition of mind to quite understand the brilliancy of Aid. White's ideas.

ANOTHER STREET BAILWAY.

The ordinance presented Nov. 15 by Ald. Warren, granting the right of laying a street railway track on Dearborn street south to Twenty-second street, west to Wentworth avenue, and south to connect with the contemplated dummy road, was then taken up under the head of unfarished business, and passed for future consideration.

On motion of Ald White the Council then

On motion of Ald. White, the Council then djourned.

After the adjournment, Ald. Corcoran, Stout, and Byan, signed a call for a special meeting Wednesday night.

abolition of he "bobtain" of he "bottain of he "bottain of he "bottain" of he "bottain of he "bo The writer is one of those who resided in San Francisco at those trying times when that young and wonderful city was in the toils of just that class of human reptiles who now aim to rule Chicago as she was ruled,—with this difference, that Chicago has to centend, if possible, against a crew more adroit, cunning, and unscrupulous. Who is there in this city that remembers the portentous tolling of finst bell, so ominous in its sound, which disturbed the quiet of a calm and peaceful Sabbath afternoon. It is many, many years ago; but it is not forgotten yet, and will always be memorable in the annals of California. It was the call for the Yuglantas, and the dripping blood on the sands at Battery street, as it fell from the crushed stulls of the banging murderers, Whittaker and Jenkins, was a grim and ghastly evidence that the call had not been made in vain. The disease was of long duration, the will beyond endurance, but the remedy was sharp, effectual, and meisive. San Francisco was purified; decent people breathed freely again; ravolvars were left at home, and commerce pursued its peaceful channels once more. Like effects are produced from like causes the world over, and what San Francisco did in her infancy Chicago can surely do in her robust manhood. Our city is fast becoming known as the most wicked of the Union, and, notwithstanding the indomtable perseverance and every of its inhabitants, its commanding position in commercial matters, and other fortuitous circumsances in its favor, it is a question of grave importance to the careful father and mother

ministration of our municipal affairs, but, surely, when we see these blear-syed, craical, well-dressed, affable, and insurating scoundrels parading our principal stress; when they openly pursue their vile trade; when our street cirners are black with these hyenas, our street cirners are black with these hyenas, assarching for prev; it is partitiont to ask secoundrels paradicg our principal stress; when they openly pursus their vile trade; when our street corners are black with these hyenas, ever searching for prev; it is partinent to ask why do our suthortites permit it? Gambler and blackleg!—the names are simply facid and detestable. A common thief you can guard against; but what preventive have you against the cunning of these consummate thieves and secondrels? At the period! I write of I was just recovering from the shock produced from the lose in a single night of a bandsome fortune at the gaming-table. In a moment of weaknoss it was all hizarded, and the gamblers of the El Dorado took it. Had not the temptation then and there existed, my after life would not have been clouded, and bitter recollections would have been spared me,—surely my detestation of this class is well-founded. They are human beasts, vampires, and wretches, who ought to be driven from the society of all respectable men and women. If our magistrates do not fulfill their duty it is time that our patient, insulted, and suffering people should rise up to a man, and, if they find that the authority to anopress evil and crime has been placed in the hunds of imbeciles or cowards, they should take it again into their own hands and tell these hounds to scatter to the four winds of the earth, or take the consequences. Ye fathers and mothers of this proud Chicago, ye who have growing sons, rise up and agitate this question; ministers of Christ, of all denominations, speak out from the pulpit and to the point. Let the people assemble and bid this horde of miscreants clear out, and do not as Lot's wife of oid. If they will not, then show them so mercy; hang them, shoot the n; in fact, exterminate them, and our city, like San Francisco in days gone by, will be all the better, all the gambling, cheating, and murderous soum could be gathered together at the Lake-Froot, and there, under the eyes of our citizens, whom they have so long robbed and insuled, their worthless carcasess might be made the subject

A CHARITY "THAT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD AND

and, above all, act.

A CHARITY "THAT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD AND THE LEAST HABM."

To the Editor of The Che top Tribune:

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—To the careless reader a vein of sarcaam may seem to lurk in the above expression, and yet to the reflecting mind many charities will be recalled that apparently do good but really do harm. Is there no harm in making of an honest, industrious laborer, a lazy, fille pauper? Such has been the effect in Glasgow, where the generosity of the people and corporation has increased pauperism 50 per cent in a very short time. Such has been the effect to some extent of our own Aid and Relief Society, which, while it has relieved much suffering, has in too many instances placed a premium on idliness, and that not withstanding the efforts of those who conscientiously sought to do their duty and prevent fraud being practiced upon the institution. In Baltimore a society called the Southern Aid and Relief Association has inaugurated a system of charity that, in my opinion, "does the most good, and least harm." It does this by giving the unfortunate an opportunity to earn their living, aids the poor without degrading them, helps time mot support themselves, and thus relieves them of the stigms of being common paupers. It is done in this way: The Association has a large building, which is divided into different apartments. One is a nursery, where mothers who have children too young to leave unattended at home, and who exanot take them to work with them, can place them where they are well taken care of nutil called for again at night. Another department is flited up as a !sundry, where is every convenience for washing. Here any woman can bring clothes, and by paying a small amount to cover expense of soap, etc., can do washing and ironing. Those who are unable to get washing outside are furnished it to do by the Association, and are paid a stipulated price for their work. Another department has a room full of sewing-machines, where semastresses can have the use of a machine in a comfortable ro carried out, give employment to thousands every year, many of whom now are either absolute puppers—supported at the expense of the coun-ty—or else more or less dependent upon private charity to help them through our long, cold

charity to help them through our long, cold winters.

An institution of this kind might also furnish employment to men who are incapable of obtaining permanent work on account of some physical disability. Many such we see, and are called upon to relieve every day. Of course such an establishment should be conducted so as not to interfere wish established trades and basiness by competing with them and underbidding them, but to be so conducted that it would relieve one class without injury to another.

The great difficulty in all large cities is to employ the masses during the long winters when the weather stops all building and outdoor work. The philanthropist who can solve this problem, and make pasperism the exception by making all industrious, will deserve well of his

making all industrious, will deserve well of his age and race. THE WHYLAND SHOOTING AFFAIR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune: CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Several editorials and communications have appeared in the different papers concerning the recent assassination of Mr. C. D. Whyland, but I haven't seen anything pointing to the principal cause of this and the most of the murders which have occurred in our midst within the past few years, namely, the most of the murders which have occurred in our midst within the past few years, namely, the non-enforcement of the law with the regard to the carrying of concealed weapons. Were the law more rigidly enforced, murders in the future would be less frequent. As a general rule, nearly every gamoler and rough carries a weapon of some description, while the respectable man does not, not cnly out of respect for the law as a law-abiding citizen, but because he does not think it necessary, and thus lays himself liable to become the target of any gambler or rough who may on any drunken spree at any time launch him into sternity without a moment's warning. Why there is not an end put to this state of things I cannot see. And why there is any more especial cause for any more indignation to be atoused over the shooting of Mr. Whyland than there was over the cowardly, cold-blooded murder, by shooting, of that girl on Washington street, by the tallor Johassen a few weeks ago, I also fail to see. This poor girl was utterly defenseless, while Whyland was a large, powerful man, and, if I am informed correctly, always carried a revolver himself. Another thing, although I am not in favor of being lenient with either one: I think, under the circumstances, that Davis, if either, is entitled to the most leniency, as he was intoxicated at the time, while Johansen was perfectly sober. Drunkenness has always been allowed for to a certain extent in such cases, and undoubtedly too much. So that, to go to work and execute Davis before Johansen, and der legal quibbles, changes of venue, and other legal quibbles, coape the gallows, I really do not approve of. Give all the clear-case murderers now in hand ac equal show, and don't let the rope have time to get cold off one neck before it is sied around another. It would appear by the papear that the bagging of Davis will non-enforcement of the law with the regard to

be ashamed to be seen coming from such a place. The Dearborn and Monroe street sidewalks close to the Adelphi are not wide enough for these men, who were too drunk to lift their feet to the curbetones at the alloy-way, and who came direct from McDonaid's. Is it any wonder gamblers flourish and snap their fingers at the police? If our city authorities are composed of such men, by all means let a Committee of Public Safety be appointed. Let a rousing mass-meeting be held this week to take some steps in this matter. For duce let the fair name of Chicago be cleared of the stains these men have put upon her. Clear the gamblers, pimps, and binko-men off our streets, so that our wives and sisters can walk along Clark street after 6 o'clock in the evening without being insulted by these rufficas. It must be done, even though our telegraph-poles have to hear their worthless carcasses; and, if its not done now, no one can claim his life as his own. In a little while these men will stab and shoot any one who opposes them or dares to expose their mean actions. You have the public sympathy in your exposure of these villains. Don't let the matter rest until "The Store" is empty and its ville crew dispersed.

WINTER PLAY-SHEDS FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

WINTER PLAY-SHEDS FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

WAD DOOS AND MAD MEN.
To the Editor of The Chicago Trabune:
CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—You were right when you isn't worth as much as a good dog's,"—and you might have added, of less worth than a bad dog, or even the bear which he tried to quarrel with and kill. When a mad dog runs about the streets and simply froths at the mouth, without biting or attempting to bite, men are horrified, and cry out, "Kill him;" but when a vicious, angry, and revengeful animal called a man rushes about the streets, into hotets and restanrants, beating and killing all indiscriminately who come in his way, the cry goes from some who happen not to be among the killed, to spare the maddened beast. No mercy is shown to the poor dog, who knows not the cause of his madness, while a mandlin sentiment of pity is shown for the dog-man who, having deliberately caused his own madness by drink or intense passion, it matters not which, rushes about killing all whom he meets. The man is accountable, the dog not, and yet public sentiment reverses the rule. He who so far defies society as to fire into a crowd of peaceable citizens as Davis did, when he recklessly tried to kill every man he met, is entitled to no protection whatever, and it is almost a mockery of justice to throw the forms of law around such a wild beast.

SAFEIT AGAINST FIRE.

SAPETY AGAINST PIRE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—As one who may be fairly Cricaco, Nov. 29.—As one who may be fairly classed among the older citizens, and as such having a lively interest in everything pertaining to the safety of our city from a repetition of the rather coatly experience of Oct. 9, 1871. I have noticed with much satisfaction your reportorial account of the tests made Saturday, of the patent-dour attachment to our fire-alarm boxes. Time, as is well known, is the essence of salvation, i.e., from fire, and from the experiments noted this important element is gained. Let us by all means call doon our authorities to make use of thus, and any other invention, which, with our new Building law so opportunely in force, will commend us to the world as having lost not by our terrible apperience, but rather gained thereby, and as such render us still more worthy of consideration as an insurable community, on by, and as such reader us still more worthy of consideration as an insurable community, on which may be fairly based all our claims to future prosperity. This is on the principle of Providence helping only those who help themselves,—a principle applicable as well to corporations as to individuals.

A CITIZEN.

MIKE'S JOLIET JOB.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:
CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Mike McDonald denies any complicity with the thieves now under arrest and in fail in Joliet. Let me inform you that he was seen in Joliet, and had a conference with the rascate in the Will County Jail after their ar-

COMMON SENSE VS. PREJUDICE.

By R. V. Pizrox, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc. I am aware that there is a popular, and not al-together unfounded, prejudice against "patent medicines," owing to the small amount of merit medicines," owing to the small amount of merit which many of them possess. The appellation "Patent Medicine" does not apply to my remedies, as no patent has ever been asked for or obtained upon them, nor have they been unged upon the public as "cure-alls." They are simply some favorite prescriptions, which, is a very extensive practice, have proved their superior remedial virtues in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Every practicing which they are recommended. Every practicing physician has his favorite remedies, which he oftenest recommends or uses, because he has the greatest confidence in their virtues. The patient does not know their composition. Even prescriptions are usually written in a language un-intelligible to any but the druggist. As much seintelligible to any but the druggies. As much se-creor is employed as in the preparation of pro-prietary medicines. Does the fact that an ar-ticle is prepared by a process known only to the manufacturer render that article less valuable? How many physicians know the elementary com-position of the remedies which they employ, some of which have never been analyzed? Few practitionars know how Morohipe, Quinine, Posome of which have never been analyzed? Few practitioners know how Morphine, Quinine, Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Pepain, or Chioreform, afe made, or how neuseons drugs are transformed into palatable elixira; yet they do not besitate to employ them. Is it not inconsistent to use a prescription, the composition of which is unknown to us, and discard another preparation simply because it is accompanied by a printed statement of its properties with directions for its use?

dive all the clear-case murderers now in hand an other. It would appear by the papers that to get cold off one neck before it is sied around another. It would appear by the papers that the banging of Davis will make up for all the rest in the syes of the public. But it will not, and should not.

But let us go to work and see that murder by revolvers and dirak-nives cases here. Let us see that the law with regard to the carrying of concealed weapons is strictly complied with and then we will be making a turn in the right direction. Until this is done we cannot expect to effectually and permanently prevent these coid-blooded and horrible deeds. And when it gets to be that no one but officers of the law carry concealed weapons, then you will find it hese shooting affrays terminate, and not until them.

ANTI-FIREARS.

To the Etitier of the Chicago Tribmas.

CHICAGO, NOY. 29.—I am no apologist for Supt. Hickey and our demoralized police force, but would say. "Give the dearl his due, and, if he is black, its him be hisek." But is the see to it is shoot is on the right leg, and that in these exciting times we put the blams on the mouter stolest from the tax-nayers in "The Store?" The Opposition party is responsible for these marders and fobbernes in our city; its others are to league with the McDonald gan;; they spend their servings theref, they get drunk there; go home in carriages from there; among a force the public for many years—a period long enough to applicate for Caiarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever drunk there; go home in carriages from there; sometimes one and another are sen reaking along the sidewalks so drunk that if our police did their duty they would take them to the station-house. And these, too, prominent officers, high in authority in the City-Hall—ne pettilogging Aldermes, Dai mu who should have respect mough for their officers of the public for many years—a period long enough to provide the contract of the contract of the public for many years—a period long enough to provide the contract of the con

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR.

RICHARDIII.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WINTER PLAY-SHEDS FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:

Cascago, Nov. 29.—Children, and school-children especially, need exercise in winter even more than in summer, when the long vacation occurs and the weather permits and invites them to be out of doors. Provision, therefore, should be made in all our school-vards or so-calle d'olaygrounds," which as now "laid out," are the most uninviting spots imaginable, for the comfort of children taking their amusement during the intermissions of school. First, I would fecommend that the playground be graded and drained, some yards are constantly wet and contain holes and ditches, into which children are forever sumbling, hurting themselves, or soiling their clothes. As a protection for young and delicate children against the rain and snow storms of winter, each yard should have a rude, open roof-shed, under the dry shelter of which they may play, I would also suggest that next spring, if not sooner, a ministure gymosauum, consisting of two or three patieros, such as a revolving swing for the girls, parallel bars and vaulting-bar for the boys, be placed in the corner of each playground. These simple contrivances will not cost the city much, and even if they did their cost would be more than counterbalanced in the bealthful vigor which cheerful exercise imparts to the youthful mind.

A. B. C.

said in your editorial that "the life of Davis isn't worth as much as a good dog's,"—and you

rest. He was identified by a prominent relired official of the Chicago & Alton Road at the time of his vicit, and said official is positive that Mike McDouald, the proprietor of "The Store," is the "Mike" he saw, and no other. JUSTICE. onds will cease to the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

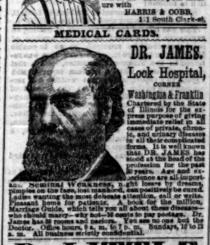
E. T. WATKINS, President, JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1878.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

"THE HARRIS,"
Time-tried and thoroughlytested, elegant in design, subperb in workmanship, faulless in fit. Leave your measure with

HARRIS & COBR,

1:1 South Clark-et.



NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician to the city who warrants dures on page. DR. STONE, The only Specialist in the city 171 Madisco-at... Chicago, Ill., treats all Chronic and Private Disasses, Sentinal Weakness, Impotence, Female Disasses, Sentinal Weakness, Impotence, Female Disasses, Sentinal Weakness, Impotence, Female Disasses, Sentinal Weakness, Chronillation, Connelliation, Control of the 187 Washington st., Chicago. Longer engaged than any physician in Chicago in the treatment of Caronic, Sexual, and Private Diseases. Seminal Weakness and Impotency permanently cured. Laddes requiring delicate treatment, with home and heard, may call or write in confidence. A book for all (illustrated), 10 cents.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speady cursof Seminal Weakness, Losi Man-hood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2226, New York. PRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages OPa say FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR TRIBUNE OFFICE SIBUYS applying in our signs and transfer of the state of the state

RAILROAD TIME TARRE NEW OHIOAGO THEATRE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

Monday Evening, Dec. 6th, first time in Am

von Soupe's Comic Opers.

Galatine.

Matter Matter Minstrels.

Monday Evening, Dec. 6th, first time in Am

cents. Reserved seass for children, 21 cents. A New Departure.
Chouffourt,
The only Leon. Ernesting
Balcony Chairs, 35 Cents
A New Departure.
Cool Burgess
At a salary of CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RAIL TOTAL ADELPHI THEATRE. THIRD AND LAST WEEK AROUND THE WORLD Kiralfy Sisters and Arnold in the Great Pas de Trois. Pelletier and the New Ballet. The Celebrated Serpents' Cave. The Great Bornese March. 100 Silver and Gold Armors. Popular Matinese Wednesday and Saturday. Around the World, reconstructed, received with ex-clamations of delight. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Luke-st, and foot of Tunal
Ticket-after, Witchest, continued corner of
and to Lake-st, Tremen House. MoVICKER'S THEATRE. BARRYSULLIVAN Supported by JAS, P. CATHCART, Tuesday and Saturday Nights. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. CHICAGO. ALTON a ST. LOUIS. and Chicago, Kunnas City and Denner Shar Dayot, West Side, near Madison at bri lear At Denot, and 128 Randelph at. AGUIRE & HAVERLY.....LESS
Merited and Unparalleled Success of the Famo CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS! JOHN HART in two entirely new acts.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness.

Admission to Matiness—E and Sec.

Monday, Dec. 6, first appearance of the great REY
NOLDS EROTHERS.

Monday, Dec. 13, first appearance of the greatest of all Irish Sketch Comedians, RICKEY AND BARNEY. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN "GO WEST, YOUNG MAN I" | Learn, | Arri C'ICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL 9942. Union Depoi, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tichet 0.5 & South Clark-st., opposie Sherman House, and at Dep For the week ending Dec. 4, PEEP O'DAY. drama, CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE. Sparkin edietta, LOVE IN LIVERY. Matines every an at 2 o'clock. . 7 9:65 n.m. 2 7:50 a. m The Registered Construction Bonds of the Chi as Light and Coke Company, standing on the b said Company, of the following names, to E. Atwater, W. M. Anthony, Alex. Brown, CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & DUINCY RAILROAD Only line running the hotel cars to New York From Central Depot, Foot Lake and a second-st. Ticket after, 221 Landolph a CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LIVE From Pittelury, Cincinnati d. S. Louis Baileay depot, Commission and Commission, Wast Order, Ticket of the Randolphia, and addition Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Chap Express
Indianapolis (Indianapolis Control Chap Express
Indianapolis (Indianapolis Chap Expres PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILTONS.
From depot corner Oliston and Carroll-siz. Was Olds
Ticket office, III Rundolph-st., and at depot. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Dyales leave from rour of Expedition Building and feat
of Functy-acconded. Desoit corner Medium at and
Stickingungs. City after, 12t. Characti, gorner of Wash
dapton. Logos, | Arriva. *Sundays excepted. (Daff) CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

main, Leavesporth & Atchieur Ra 10: is a. m. | 400 p. HOTEL

Re-Opening of the Aster House, New York City, by Allen & Dam.

The Aster House, having been entirely renovated with modern improvements and newly furnished, will be opened as a first-class hotel, on the European plan, shout Sept. 1, 1875. The business public will find it use of the most comfortable and convenient in the city, the rooms being unusually large, light, and airy. One of Ois Brox, 'elegant passenger elevators will run all day and all night, the best of astronants will be employed, and no pains will be sparsed for the comfort of the patrons. Main entrance on Yesey-si. Booms it to it a day,

The rotunds has been elegantly fitted as a resistential, and will furnish all the delicacies of the season.

TOILET GOODS. PERFUMERY. J. & E. ATKINSON'S J. & E. ATKINSON,

Sole Agents in New York—AROLD & MCNARY.

"The granies guaranteed by TRADE MARK." DOLLAR STORE.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Mr. Overlock takes J. J. Healy's place in the Recorder's office. He is an old employe and tion is deserved.

Wirt Dexter has been engaged as associate sounsel with Charles H. Reed, the Prosecuting rney, in the election fraud cases by the Citi-

Trade, initiated the key sidewalk season by falling at the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His leg was severely proken below the knee. He was taken to his readence on Forty-second street, near the Boulevard.

The lecture by Col. E. C. Boudinot on Indian affairs, which was to be delivered last evening at the First Methodist Episcopal Caurch, was interfered with by the extreme cold weather, only a small number of persons appearing at the hour announced. The lecture was therefore postponed until this evening at the same place.

About 1:40 c'clock vesterday morning a horse and buggy driven by Mrs. Capt. Mathews, residing at No. 233 South Peoria street, took fright pear the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets and ran away, throwing the lady out on the pavement. She escaped with a few slight bruises. The horse and a totally demolished buggy were found shortly afterwards near the corner of Congress and Sangamon streets.

The Chicago Foot-Ball Club field an informal macting last night in the club-rooms of the Tremont. Various minor matters of business were talked over, as was also the proposed game for next Saturday with the Northwesten University team. If the weather permits, the game will most likely be played in Evaston on the University grounds. The Club's progress is very promising, and prospects flattering. A full attendance at the regular meeting Mooday night is earnestly requested, as important business will come up.

The Methodist pastors held their regular weekly meeting yesterday. The order of the day—the project of a social union meeting of the Methodists of the city—was called up, but on motion, was laid over for some future time. The Rev. Mr. Jutkins inquired to what extent the noonday prayer-meetings were attended by the Methodist pastors present. He indersed these meetings, and nrged the brethren to attend them and participate in the services. He also reported the progress being made in the effort to raise \$5,000 in behalf of the City Caurch Extension Society.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Six-teenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Larrabee street, P. M. Byan in the chair and W. H. Phelps Secreof Lincoin evenue and Larrabee street, P. M. Byan in the chair and W. H. Phelps Secreary, and twenty-six members present. After the transaction of some unimportant preliminary business, Mr. W. S. Serioner offered an amendment changing the night for holding the regular meeting from the first Wednesday to the first Monday of each month. According to the constitution of the Glub, this amendment will lie on the table one month before it can be acted upon. Several members had something to say for the good of the order, referring to the stand the Club had taken in the late election in upholding a free and unpollued ballot, and expressing a conviction that its future would be as bright and honorable as its past. The President asked an extension of time to appoint an Executive Committee, after which a special committee of three was appointed to secure a permanent place of meeting. The Club then adjourned.

Club then adjourned.

THE KENNICOTTS.

A special meeting of the Kennicott Shooting Club was held last evening at their rooms on Washington *treet. A large number of members were present.

It was resolved to hold the quarterly shoot for the Club medial Dec. 9. The medal is now held by E. O. Dow.

by E. O. Dow.

It was also agreed to take an active part in the enforcement of the Game laws by offering rewards and furthering prosecutions.

The question of offering one or more "Kennicott Club prizes" at the dog and bench show, to take place in this city next month, was discussed and generally approved, but no action was taken. The Club adjourned to their regular meeting, Jan. 11

Jan. 11.

THE CONSECRATION OF DS. WLAREN.

We are authorized by the Rev. George F.
Cushman, D. D., President of the Standing
Committee of the Diocese, to announce that the
8th day of December has been officially designisted by the Presiding Bishop for the consecration of the Rev. Dr. McLaren; the place will
be the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The
consecrator will be the Bishop of Michigan.

The prescher will be the Bt. Rev. the Bishop of
Wisconain. The presentors will be the Bishops
of Minnesota and Nebraska. There will be
present and assisting, the Bishops of Ohio,
Indiana, and Western Michigan.

In the Criminal Court vesterday morning, a jurors, but only twenty-nine appeared,—a thing which the Court is not inclined to tolerate. Attachments were issued for the absent jurors, one of which were returned dampg the day. CHARLES SMITH.

The case of Charles Smith, indicted for illegal

and the evidence showed that he had voted no less than four times in the Twentieth Ward, and farther that he had no defense to offer except that he had been led into the scrape by Tip Far-

farther that he had no defense to offer except that he had been led into the scrape by Tip Farrell, who was jointly indicted, but who escaped arrest by leaving the town.

The trial of the case was somewhat tedious, but the result was entirely satisfactory. The Court, in announcing the sentence, remarked that he considered the crime of illegal voting one of the most desperate of which an American citizen could be guilty, and one which should not be dealt with moderately. He appreciated the fact that the punishment inflicted by the statutes for the offense was a light one, and as a consequence said that the crime deserved lement consideration, for the reason that the statutes did not sufficiently punish it. He considered the man who would vote illegally as bad as the murderer, and hence he was inclined to exercise the extent of the law. In these latter days high officials had winked at illegal voting, and corruption had grown rampant, but he regarded it as the very cane of republizanism, and as a blow imperiling the free institutions of the country. In conclusion, the Court said he would be lenient for the reason that the laws were lenient, and, following this, he sentenced the prisoner to one year's confinement and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

The next case was that of

WILLIAM HAMELTON.

who entered a plea of "guilty." It appeared
from the evidence that he tried to vote a second
time in the Sixth Ward, and his trial resulted in
he same verdict.

time in the Sixth Ward, and his trial resulted in the same verdict.

ALFRED COATES,
an ebony-colored individual, was the next "repeater" arrasped, and was tried by jury.

Police-officer Kelley testified that Coates came to the Second Precinct of the Third Ward early on the morning of the election and wanted to vote. He gave his name and recidence, and the judges told him that he belonged to another precinct. He came back afterward and voted, and later in the day offered to vote again, presented his vote, and was challenged and arrested by him.

Mr. Howard, of the color of the defendant, testified that he saw Coates vote in the morning and attempt to vote in the afternoon. He challenged the vote and had him arrested.

Mr. Johnson testified for the defence that he brought the prisoner to the polls, put him in the line, and gave him a ticket.

Officer Croak testified to that he was at the polls, but did not see the prisoner offer to vote in advance of being arrested.

The prisoner was then put on the stand. He woted in the foremon, and in the atternoon was pushed to the polis. He had been met on Fourth avenue, given a ticket, was taken to the polis account time, and had intended to vote.

Officer Kelley was recalled: Coates told him when he arrested him that he was in the line and intended to vote.

Ar. Howard was recalled, and said that he heard defendant testify in the Police Court that

Davis, the murderer of Charley Whyland, was saited by a great many of his friends yesterday, the appeared to be priming him with advice concerning his trial. He listened with great agazes, and seemed to gather courage from

what was said to him. Mr. O'Brien, his counsel, was also in consultation with him during the day. To a Taibune reporter, who interviewed him during the afternoon, Davis declared he felt in better spirits than at any time since his arrest, but he refused to state what had contributed to his cheerful state of mind. He still maintains that he was crazy with drink, and was utterly unconscious of his acts. He is very indignant about the woman story, which he declares is a fabrication from beginning to end. An Inter-Ocean map, he said, vasited him Sunday night, and wasted him to put his signature to a statement in reference to the woman, which the reporter should draw up. Davis, nowever, would not consent to this arrangement, and the enterprising young man went away disconsolate. The prisoner is very civil and talkative to newsgatherers, but it is easily to be seen that this demeanor is affected, so as to enable him the better to deceive them. To every question concerning his defense, he answers that his counsel has not informed him on the subject, and that he is ignorant as to what it will be.

The line of defense will be, first, temporary insanity, and then "unpremeditation." In order the better to clear himself of any suspicion of premeditation, Davis is anxious that his statement about purchasing the pistol the day prior to the shooting should be contradicted. He states that the weapon was an old one, and had been in his possession some time. A strong effort will be made for a continuance by prisoner's counsel, but it will be met by an equally strong effort on the part of the Prosecuting Attorney to have the trial to-morrow as arranged.

That The Taisune is only echoing public opinion when it repeats that the gambiers should be driven from the city is fully shown by the many communications from responsible and respectable citizens which have appeared in these columns from day to day.

Yesterday afternoon a Taisune reporter met a well-known ex-official and a gentleman who has what was said to him. Mr. O'Brien, his cou

columns from day to day.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter met a
well-known ex-official and a gentleman who has
resided in Chicago fur over thurst-five years,
and who is known by almost every person in
this city as a man of wealth and beyond re-

proach.

Said he: "The Tribune is doing a poble work
in its war on the gamblers, and I assure you it is
appreciated by the respectable public. They are

The reporter said: "Do you uphold Vigilance Committees?"

Mr. H.—"Do I? Why, if this state of affairs existed in San Francisco you'd see gamblers dangling from a dozen lamp-posts."

"Buk," suggested a gentleman standing by, "the law-abiding citizens would oppose that."

The reporter stated that the feeling was just the contrary, he thought.

"Yes," said Mr. H., "the time has come when the citizens of this city must act in the aggressive instead of the defensive. Let me ask of you, Mr. Reporter, where is there a City Government so much in the power of the gambling element as Chicago is to-day? It is a burning shame and disgrace.

OPFICIALS OFENLY CHARGED WITH RECEIVING

orricials of the control of the cont CHARLET WHYLAND'S MURDER

shady.

CHARLEY WHYLAND'S MURDER
has opened the people's eyes to the danger; it has shown them what they have reason to expect, and let me assure you, young man, that if a Vigilance Committee becomes necessary, it will be organized at once and without ado."

A LEGAL VIEW.

The reporter pext met a very eminent legal gentleman, He asked bim if he thought that Davis would swing. "He ought not to," said he. Rep.—Why not?

L. G.—Because it is not murder as defined by our statutes. It is only felonious killing.

Rep.—And that ain't murder? Queer.

But the gentleman said that he ought to be sentenced to the Panitentiary for life, but thought, perhaps, ne'd never get there, as he would be mobbed and hung before.

Rep.—Then you think he cannot be acquitted?

L. G.—Acquitted? No. If he was, he wouldn't live to get out of jail. He has got the best lawver in the city—to bang him—for juries don't like him, and the Sheriff's men dare not pack it, for the feeling of the public is so strong against Davis that they would mob them, too. I tell you, sir, you have no idea of the terrible feeling of public opinion against the gambling element in this city; and it is a mighty good thing,

in this city; and it is a mighty good thing, too.

Another gentleman stated that the war of The Tribure was a noble one, and public opinion would back it to the end. "Now that the gamblers have opened the ball," said he, "let them stand the fight. They will be driven from the city by force if needs be, and there are hundreds of respectable citizens ready to do the work if the polico officials do not do their whole duty. For right and the people will assert itself, and very soon, too, above the mob, and at present our ruling element." He said, as

MR. HUCK'S BOND.

As will be seen in the report of the proceed-ings of the County Commissioners, the question of fixing the amount of the County Treasurer's bond came up before that body again for consideration, and was again postponed by reference to the Committee on Finance. Two weeks ago Commissioner Clough introduced a resolution as follows:

ago Commissioner Clough introduced a resolution as follows:

**Resolved, That the amount of the bond of Louis C.
Huck, County Treasurer elect, be fixed at \$3,000,000.

This was offered for the purpose of getting an
expression of the Board as to the amount of
bond that would be required, so as to enable
Mr. Huck to prepare it. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, which met
during the week with a quorum present and
agreed to a report, which was written out, reommending to the Board that the amount of
bond be fixed at \$5,000,000. It was not, however, presented to members of the Committee for their signatures notal Monday, Nov.
22, just before the meeting of the Board, when,
for reasons best known to themselves, a
majority of the Committee

Expused To Sign II.

Consequently it was not presented now settled.

REFUSED TO SIGN IT.

Consequently it was not presented nor acted

Consequently it was not presented nor acted upon.

That same day a communication was read to the Board from Mr. Huck, asking that body to fix the amount of his bond so that he might prepare it, and he ready to qualify and take possession of his office on the lat of December. Contrary to all p ecedent, that communication, by a vote of the Board, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, the whole object of the proceeding being to delay action in the matter and keep Mr. Huck out of his place as long as possible. The majority of the Board knew that they could accomplish very little, but they hoped to grantly their spite by even a brief delay. Messrs. Clough and Burdick, a minority of the Finance Committee, by persistent enough the triangle of the states of the full committee, consisting of Messrs. Carroll, Herting, Holden, Clough, and Burdick. At the meeting yesterday, however, Mr. Huck presented a bond executed in the sum of \$4,000,000 thathe might be prepared, as far as was in his power, to take possession of the office, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in his way by the County Board. His bond was temporarily laid on the table to receive the report of the Finance Committee, When that Committee was called upon, Mr. C. C. P. Holden, as a member, rose in his place, and read a report to the Board signed by the full Committee, rocommending that the bond be executed in the penal sum of \$4,000,000. Commissioner Clough at once

sum of \$4,000,000. Commissioner Clough at once

REPUDIATED THIS
as the action of the Committee, as did Mr. Burdick. Commissioner Holden thereupon erased the names of these two agentemen, and sent the report to the Clerk as the report of the Committee. The Chair refused to receive it as a report on the ground that the Committee met in session and unanimously agreed to a report recommending that the bond be fixed at \$3,500,000, wrote their report and had it signed, and no member nor a majority of the Committee had a right to change the amount in the report, or erase one or more signatures. An appeal was taken from the decision. The Chair was not sustained, and the report was adopted.

THE KEANING OF ALL THIS

was that the members of the County Ring had nor expectation that Mr. Huck would still send in a bond in the sum of \$4,000,000. Their report required him to give one for only \$3,500,000. They disliked exceedingly to have it go before the world that he had gone beyond the sum which they set, and had shown his willingness to furnish bonds at a figure which would satisfy any one. In order to break the force of this and make it appear that Mr. Huck was simply conforming to

the wishes of the Committee, they changed the figures in their report, and thereby used two Commissioners—Messrs. Clough and Burdick—apparently sign a report with which they had nothing whatever to do. The bond was referred to a committee, and may or may not come up for action Thursday. If it is attempted to postpone beyond that day, Mr. Huck will probably resort to other and more peremptory measures.

LET THE MATCH REVOKE THE LICENSE.
On Canal street, a few doors from Madison, is a low dive, which bears the high-sounding title of "Grand Central Varieties Theatre." In this den, the resort of the lowest and vilest chartion, she resort of the lowest and wheet characters, are sold the vilest of liquors and rankest of cigars; and here lewd women, and more degraded men, go through a disreputable entertainment.

dive, and, from much drinking of the poison dis-pensed by blear-eyed bar-keepers and waiters, became somewhat noisy and were put out. Shortly after, about 11 o'clock, one of them threw a stone through the dirty excuss for a front window, and broke two panes of glass, which at a fair estimate are worth an even 50

The man who did the stone-burling ran away The man who did the stone-burling ran away immediately after, followed by his compasions. The three blear-eyed waiters, whose countenances look as if more dit for an inebriate asylum or peoitentiary, stated in pursuit, and one of the fleeing men falling in crossing the street-car track on Madison street, was pounced upon by the three beer-jerkers and shamefully beaten. They picked him up afterwards, and one of them

of the head and dragged him along the street, back to the dive; in the meantime another of the trio beating him shamefully about the face. When the individual was once ieside, the entire

When the individual was once loside, the entire gang, about six is number, including the proprietor, a pimply-fased, heavy-headed old scoundrel, who is a fit subject for the attention of a Vigilance Committee, if one is ever organized in this city.

The man went in with an overcoat and hat, but was thrown out on the street without them.

ATTACKED AGAIN.

After he had regained the sidewalk, bleeding freely from the wounds previously received, and staggering and stunned from the blows and whisky, a red-mostached creature, weighing about 200 pounds, and who inhabited the box-office, attacked him and gave him a terrible kicking, leaving him lying on the sidewalk in an insensible condition. A dozen or more respectable citizens, including a TRISUNE reporter, were witnesses to the assault, and when one of the gentlemen interfered in behalf of the abused man he and the rest were threatened with violence also.

AS USALL.

lence also.

AS USUAL.

Police were loudly called for, but not one hove in sight, though three had been seen in the place not five minutes before the assault took place. For nearly tweety minutes by the watch the cry of police was made, but there was no response at

all.

At last, in desperation, four citizens repaired to the Union Street Station, whence several officers came, but no arrests were made.

When the police and citizens did return, they saw several well-known petty thieves and bunko-steerers within, who sneaked out into the street, as if they could not stand the gaze of a few honest men. Surely this gives but another instance of the necessity of our citizens asserting the fact that Chicago belongs to them and not to the mob.

JUSTICE POLLAK. WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THAT INDICTMENT. A paragraph in Sunday's TRIBUNE was the first atimation Justice Pollak had of the fact that he ad been indicted for charging illegal fees, and his feelings on Sunday, as he went to church, and observed that people whom he had known for years were rather intently looking at him, were, to say the least, uncomfortable. Early yesterday morning he hastened to the County Court, saw State's Attorney Reed and the Clerk of the Criminal Court, and was told by both of these genilemen that they knew nothing about any charges having been made, and that he need take no trouble about the affair, and might pursue the even tenor of his way until he was sent for. Justice Pollak was quite indignant at the charge, and was auxious to go to an immedi-ate trial, without a jury, and with only the statute book and the records of his office as evi-dence.

statute book and the records of ms once a virdence.

A Tribune reporter called on the Justice yesterday and learned what is probably the frue state of the case. It seems that on the 19th of last August Mr. George Sparling, a lawyer, brought in a complaint eigned by Ellen Householder vs. Patrick F. Driscol and others. The complainant was sworn, and a warrant issued in compliance with her request. For this the Justice charged the proper sum, \$1, which, it will be seen, was perfectly proper according to the law as it is laid down in the Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1874, p. 517, Sec. 40:

If a Justice shall refuse to issue a warrant after a If a Justice shall refuse to issue a warrant after a party brings a complaint in writing, he is liable to be fined.

For taking each complaint in writing, under oath, 35 cents; for decketing each suit, 25 cents; for entering any order in the case, 15 cents; for each summons or a warrant, 35 cents.

In this case the complaint was taken, the suit entered on the docket, the usual order chiered, and a warrant served, the whole charge amounting to \$1. It seems that Mrs. Householder went before the Grand Jury and made some complaint against the officer who had issued the warrant, and, in some way or other, nobody knows how, Mr. Pollak was indicted for charging illegal fees. The reporter was shown the Justice's books wherein are kept records of all matters coming up in the courts, and on the docket this very case appears on the 19th of August. Records wherein are kept records of all matters coming up in the courts, and on the docket this very case appears on the 19th of August. Records have been kept of all transactions, and everything is undoubtedly straight. It is the law for the Justices to turn over all fines every three months to the Law Library Association, and Mr. Pollak produced a receipt showing that the return for the last quarter hiss been made to the Treasurer of that Association. Mr. Pollak thinks the animus of the matter lies in the fact that certain parties are disposed "to go for him on general principles," as he says, for having made publications considering the expenses in the management of the County Clerk's office through the columns of The Tribune some weeks ago. He can account for it on no other supposition, as he has simply adhered to the law as laid down in the statute, has had a clean record during his residence of twenty-nine years in Chicago, and has done what all the Justices would have done, and all they could have done, in such cases. If there is any indictiment, which Mr. Reed and the Clerk of the Criminal Court profess to be ignorant of, he wants a prompt hearing so as to dispose of this annoying matter as soon as possible.

QUACK PRACTICE. INQUEST ON THE BODY OF A VICTIM. An inquest was held vesterday afternoon of the body of Peter Malkofski, the Polish saloen keeper, at No. 317 Noble street, whose death was supposed to have been caused by taking wrong medicines prescribed by a druggist named A. Foerster, of No. 659 Milwaukee avenue. The sician Henrotin previous to the inquest, resulted unsatisfactorily, the condition of the brain of the deceased being such as might be produced by hyperæmia, or by the administration of opium. Coroner Dietzsch, having impaneled a jury, proceeded, at about 1 o'clock, to examine the witnesses. The first and most important witness was Franz Oschesky, a barber, living at 329 was Franz Oschesky, a barber, living at 329 Noble street. He had visited the deceased last Thursday, and had found him suffering from what seemed to be a fever. The sick man was slightly delirious; his hand shook, and he seemed to see strange things. Friday night the witness again visited him, and found a young man (Foerster) there attending him. Foerster gave him some powders, but they did not take effect. He then gave him some laudanum, chloroform, and a powder in one dose, mixed in a glass of water. This was repeated three times, and about half an ounce of laudanum and the same quantity of chloroform was used in all. The witness was acquainted with medicines, because he had formerly been assistant surgeon in the Prussian army.

Other witnesses followed with testimony which was unimportant, they being too ignorant to know or remember the kind or amount of physic prescribed.

Paul A Foerster, the druggist who had attended the deceased, gave his testimony. He was 21 years of age. He was not a physician, nor a graduate of any college, but had taken two courses in the Cheicago College of Pharmacy. He occasionally attended sick people when they incissed upon his coming. He was called to visit Malkofasi at half-past 9 o'clock Thursday evening. Upon seeing the patient he judged him to be suffering under an attack of delirium tremens. He prescribed 15 oz of sulphate of magnesis, 2 drachms bromide of potash, 1 oz. jalap and senns, 6 oz. water.—a table-spounful to be taken every three hours. He siteswards

hours.

Dr. Henrotin stated the result of the post mortem examination. He said that, from the appearance of the brain, death could have becaused either by hyperemia, or by excessiv doese of laudanum, he would not undertake the country of the coun

asy which,
The jury, ster being closeted half an hour,
returned the following verdict:
We the jury, find that the deceased came to his death
from hypersemis of the brain, while laboring under an
attack of the delirium tramens; and we further find
that the said hypersemis of the brain was increased by
the treatment used; and 'e forther crassure the young,
man. Paul A. Foerster, attending the deceased as a
physician, without sufficient expersence and authority.

CRIMINAL.

A sneak-thief yesterday afternoon stole a seal-skin sacque valued at \$160 from the store of Cooper & Hennegan, at No. 126 South Clark

There are a couple of coals awaiting ownership at the Central Station, both of which were stoler last Saturday night. One of them was made by Grubey.

Patrick Rodgers, of No. 444 South Dearborn street, has no antipathy to nice girls, but nevertheless he grumbled last night when he found a 3-weeks' old girl lying on his front door-step, wrapped up in a bundle of baby-clothes and shawls. It was so young that it did not suit, and so he sent it to the Home of the Frieudiess. Officer Devine played papa to the child on the road to that institution.

road to that institution.

Sergt. Frank Gerbing, of the Lake Street squad, yesterlay morning arrested a young man named Maxwell on suspicions of having robbed a guest of the Matteeon House, named William Edwards, of \$96 in currency and some jewelry. Upon examining the fellow's valise, nearly all of Edwards' jewelry was recovered. Maxwell has been hanging about the hotel for some time, and is supposed to be the perpetrator of numerous other larcenies.

ous other larcenies.

Ex-Policeman Thomas A. Floyd wound up his extraordinary career by resterday marrying Kerstins Noah, a girl who accused him of bastardy. The case created considerable excitement in court, and ended in Floyd being bound over on the charge in \$300 bail to the County Court. As he could not raise the funds, the extinct star concluded to wed the girl, and was then and there joined in holy bonds of matrimosy. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd sre at home at a certain number on State street until further notice.

Joe Perrin's sacred dance, that was pulled early

Joe Perrin's sacred dance, that was pulled early yesterday morning, was quice prolific in criminals of all classes. A number of thieves and vagrants for whom the police have long been on the lookout were captured and booked for their respective crimes. The others were let off with a fine of \$3, and those of the females who were not prostitutes were let off altogether, and cried themselves out of court for being found in such bad company. The keeper was very appropriately fined \$25.

priately fined \$25.

Minnie Marks, the notorious "vag," is lying in an ignominious cell at the Armory, and to-day the mustachiced dishwasher and sok-woman's nurse will be transferred to the care of the Bridewell Superintendent for thirty days. When sentenced by Justice Foote last week, one of the stipulations of the \$10 fine then imposed was, that it should be paid within forty-sight hours. As Minnie, the favorite dishwasher for his mother, failed to raise the necessary funds, he was arrested, and will now serve out his thirty-day sentence in the House of Correction, unless a merciful Providence or a still more merciful Mayor interferes in his behalf.

The houtish behalf.

interferes in his behalf.

The brutish beings who assaulted Mrs. Beckenbaugh, on Congress near Halsted street, last Sunday evening, and attempted to ravish her, fortunately left behind them a trace by which one of them was tracked to his residence. When escaping from their pursuers they had occasion to climb a high fence, and in doing this left behind them a dog, which was immediately intrusted to the care of Detective Lansing, of the Madison Street Station. Yesterday morning Lansing followed the dog to its home; he arrested the owner, who was easily identified by the lady as one of the assailants. He gave his name as William Thrumston, says he is a student and 20 years of age. The case will be heard by Justice Scully to-day. The detective deserves considerable credit for his manner of working up the case, and so does the dog.

The vagrancy business continues to be quite

case, and so does the dog.

The vagrancy business continues to be quite active within the precincts overlooked by the Atmory, and last night bell Scott and James Reilly were brought in as food for the justice-mill. Henry Foster, Charles Johnson, Henry Miller, James Hickey, Edward Schroeder, Thomas Sheridan, James Ryan, and Patrick Crehan will also be sacrificed for the same purpose. They were captured in the dance-house that was pulled early Monday morning, and as their cases were so select they were pardoned on the original charge of being immates of a disorderly house, and were booked as vagrants. Bell Wilber, a choice specimen of the same class, was yesterday sent to the Bridewell for ninety days in default of a \$20 fine. His copartners, Moses Dunbar and others, were fined the same amount, and the fine immediately suspended on condition that they went to work or left town.

pended on condition that they went to work or left town.

The dry-goods store of Mrs. C. W. R. Wimmerstadt, located at the corner of Sedgwick street and Chicago avenue, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning and robbed of \$2,700 worth of ready-made clothing and cheap jewelry. Some of the goods were found under a sidewalk about half a blook from the store and a large portion of the balance recovered yesterday by Detective John Macauter, of the Central Station. For over a week the detective has been spotting Room 15, at No. 222 Washington street. He first traced to the room a robbery of about three dozen hats, but not having conclusive evidence against the thieves he dropped the matter, but visited the room every morning regularly, gaining access by means of a duplicate key. Various small articles were found there from day to day, but nothing to warrant the officer in making the arcest. In making his usual investigation yesterday morning he found a large amount of clothing, and at once determined upon arcesting the whole gang. He "planted" Detectives Elinott, Dargon, Simmons, and Fianigan at convenient places, and nabbed the gang as they entered, taking them out the back way so as to escape the observation of their confreres. They are mostly old thieves, and gave the names of James Vane, Frank Hart, George Kelly, Robert Burke, James Nolan, and Eddie Daley. They are a branch of the gang that recently robbed Harvey's clothing house on Lake street. Nearly all the gang are now in limbo, and the few that have not yet been captured have their hours of freedom numbered.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

This morning the prisoners recently indicted will be arraigned for sentence. The County Clerk will to-day dismiss a number of his employes. The dismissal is occasioned

In the case of James J. Connely, tried for the larceny of a horse and buggy, the jury yester-day morning returned a verdict of " not guilty." The Grand Jury yesterday found an indict-ment against a Hyde Park Justice of the Peace, the allegation being that he had charged illegal

The cases against the election judges of the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards will be heard today. A continuance is expected, however, in most of the cases.

In the matter of the selection of County A torney the thing yesterday looked very muse if no change would be made. This information will be received with regret by many. In the case of John Martin, charged with being a principal in the recent West Lake street murder, an agreement was reached vesterday that the defendant would plead guilty to manisughter, and thereby a prolonged trial would be avoided. This will save the county consider-

that the defendant would plead guilty to manstanghter, and thereby a prolonged trial would
be avoided. This will save the county considerable expense.

In the calling of the Petit Jury in the Criminsi Court yesterday morning, only twenty-nine
court very materially, and called forth the censure of Sheriff Agnew and his Deputies. The
Court stated that such a state of affairs had been
to clerated for the last time.

C. H. Bradley leaves the Sheriff's office to-day
to accept a position under Recorder Stewart. J.
J. Healy, heretofore in the same office, will seek
pastures new to-morrow, and will enter upon
the duties of Clerk of the Superior Court.
From the applicants for clerkships he has been
able already to make selections, so no more
need apply.

Col. Cleary, the newly-elected member of the
County Board, said yesterday that he, pollineally,
had been a reader of Tus Tibbung, and, morally, a reader of the Northwester's Chrietian Advocoins, and consequently could not see why the
public should feel any acriety about his action
as a member of the County Board. He further

said, in this connection, upon being closely questioned by a reporter, that while a member of the Board he would act impartially, and do everything to protect the public interest. He wished it understood that in the Board he would not co-operate with what had been known as the "ring," He said he adhered to the programme marked out for him by the independent press, and that if he did not live up to it he was willing to receive its unqualified censure. Notwithstanding this expression of the Commissioner, it is feared that he will yield to the will of the "ring" in the election of County Attorney and other county officers.

THE CITY-HALL

The chief topic of conversation at the City Hall yesterday was the "new plans." The Board of Public Works audited the monthly pay-rolls for November, and also the bridge-tenders' pay-roll.

Testerday's water-receipts were \$5,454.83, and the real and personal property taxes swelled the City Treasury by \$5,547.40. There is a letter awaiting a claimant in the

Mayor's office marked, "Leopold Leitner, care of Mrs. Catherine Wappell, Chicago." The Board of Public Works advertised yester The Board of Public worse suvertised poster-day for a tug-boat for general use in running to the crib this winter whenever called upon. The Committee on Police met yesterday after-noon, and agreed to recommend the confirmation of the Mayor's nomination of B. E. Goodell for the vacant Marshalship.

His Honor the Mayor yesterday caused the closing up of the famous Ryan's Varieties in the basement on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. The place has lately been under control of a man named Hengler, and the can-can being introduced, Mayor Colvin thought it were better dispensed with.

Tom Brenan, of the City Treasurer's office, favored a few friends yesterday with a glimpse of an elegans solid gold chalice imported from Europe at the expense of many friends and former parishioners of the Rev. Father Dunne, formerly

parishioners of the Rev. Father Dunne, former of St. Mary's, but now paster of the new Church of St. Vincent of Pauls. The chalice is of Gothic pattern and handsome every way. It was to have been presented as a surprise, last night. The donors are among the most influential of the Irish citizens of Chicago.

A GOOD ORDER.

Supt. Hickey yesterday promulgated the following: Supt. Hickey yesterday promulgated the flowing:

General Order No. 43.—The police force are here
instructed that it will be their duty as all times torest on sight, wherever found, on the streets or
railroad depote within the city, all known thiev
gambling-house ropers, bunko ropers, confidence as
monte men, and also all persons who are known
suspected of being burglars, pickpockets, and perso
who use any contrivance in defranding citized
Captains and Sergeants of Police will be required
report to this office all licensed places within the ciwhere such characters resort, and any members
the police force found associating or in company when circums without giving good and estisfactor
reasons therefor shall be immediately discharged fre
the force.

nch criminate constant and in mediately as a second Precasons therefor shall be immediately as a force.

Patrolman James F. Condon, of the Second Precinct, has this day been discharged from the force for
intoxication and leaving his best before being regular
ly relieved.

M. C. Hickey, Gen. Supt.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Hon. James P. Root lectures this evening in Lyon's Hall, Evanston, on "Individuality in Connection with Education." The lecture is

The Rev. A. Damen, S. J., lectures Sunday evening at St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabas avenue and Eldridge court, or "The Trials and Triumphs of the Church." The proceeds are to be devoted to the reduction of the debt of St. Joseph's Hospital, Lundborg's California Water for tollet and bath; delightfujlyfragrant and re

The ladies of the Presbyterian church of Evenston will give lunches at No. 168 East Madison street beginning to-day and continuing every day through the week. All who desire a good, square meal for 50 bents, and who are willing to help this Society in restoring their editics, which was destroyed by fire, are saked to natronize them. GALT—BROSS—At their home, 550 North Dearborn, on the evening of Nov. 25, by the Rev. Arthwasey, D. D., Mr. A. T. Galt and Lasbelle A. Brossaughter of the Hom. Nelson Mason, all of Chicago. STARES—The funeral of Capt, Harry Starts from his late residence, 133 Forquer-st., to-day (Tuesday) by cars to Rosehill Comstery. Services at house a half-past 30 oblock.

Saturday evening the Thespians of Blue Island gave a dramatic entertainment at the Morgan Park Hall, for the benefit of H. Smith, hrough illness reduced to very poor circum-tances. Mr. Smith two or three years ago was word was good for almost any amount. He was friends have raised for him some money friends have raised for him some money by private subscriptions, and through the energy and untiring efforts of Mr. P. A. Wattles, the Thespians gave him a benefit. The cotteriamment was composed of the sad but beautiful drams, in two acts, "Among the Breakers," and the langhable farce, "We're All Teetotalers." Every charac-ter was well played, and well adapted to the persurely deserve the highest credit. The audience was a great deal larger than was expected, and

was a great deal larger than was expected, and of an appreciative nature.

The fourth party of the Qui Vive Club will take place Friday evening.

The Eucore and Cribbage Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. B. F. Clarke.

RAILROAD NEWS.

FAST FREIGHT.
Disputch to The Cheeses Tribuna

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 29.-The Obio & Mis-

sissippi Road is running a fast freight line from Springfield, via the Baltimore & Ohio Road, to the seaboard. It recently shipped twenty cars of corn to Baltimore in four days and fourteen

AUDITOR OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Special Disputch to The Chacago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—D. A. Waterman has been appointed the successor of John Newell as Auditor of the Michigan Central Railroad.

ARABIAN MEDICINES. INJUNCTION CASE.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—Judge Gresham, in the United States District Court, disposed of the application of the Trustees of the first-

A Case of Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma Cured. the application of the Trustees of the firstmortgage boudholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road against the Lafayette,
Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company, to
enjoin the latter Company from running their
track over the road-bed of the Indianapolis,
Cincinnati & Lafayette Company. The Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Company, having
completed its lines east and west of Lafayette,
proposed to connect the line at that city by running over the road-bed of the Indianapolis,
Cincinnati & Lafayette with its track east of
the track of the latter, and between it and the
aption baggage-room and hotel of the L. C. & L.
at the junction, where transfers are made to and
from the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The priocipal question was whether the ground condemned and in use by a railroad company could
be taken and condemned by another railroad
company. The Judge decided that, under the
statute of Indiana, such a condemnation could
be made where the public interests required it,
and the only ground on which a court of equity
could interfere in such a case would be when the
power to condemn is waitouly used. The in-New York, April 11, 1874.

Dz. S. D. Hows—Drab Sur.: I beg to thank yon for your very kind solicitade in regard to my health during the past winter, and particularly for your having sent use three bottles of your Arabian Milk-Cure and three bottles of milk-cure past in the sense of the most of the most of the most grave and by physician in consequence of a combined attack of estarrb, bronchitis, and asthma, of the most grave and serious character. After using various remedies for such attacks, I (with the permission of my family physician) put myself in your percension of my family physician) put myself in your percension of my family physician just myself in your remedies and advice, and commenced the use of your remedies and advice, and most cordisily recommend you and your medicines to all who may be similarly affected. Yours very truly,

Residence 38 West Seventeenth-st., New York.

Sold by druggiets. Wholesale Agents, FULLER FULLER; VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID. SPECIAL NOTICES.

be made where and the only ground on which a court when the could interfere in such a case would be when the power to condemn is wantonly used. The injunction was refused.

A MINNESOTA The Government of France has conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Knighthood of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his scientific researches into the antere as de properties of God-Liver Oil. Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod-Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial Hail-Pints, St. by all druggists. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFUED & CO., London. Sole Agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, OUR-RAN & CO., New York. BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & MINNESOTA.

Special Disputch to The Change Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Nov. 22.—A circular issued by E. F. Winslow, Receiver of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, announces the appointment of C. J. Ives as Superintendent, he having acted in that capacity for the past few weeks. He has loog been connected with the road, and will make an able officer.

We have frequently heard moth as ay they would not be without Mrs. Winslew's Souting Syrup from the birth of the child notifit is had fisched with the techning siege, on any consideration wastever it gives an infant troubled with colo pains quiet alsop, and its parents unbroken rest at night. AUCTION SALES. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

2,000 CASES

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 30, at 9:30 o'clock. ALSO.

250 cases Sucker Boots, 300 cases Rubbers and Arctics. Jas. P. McNamara & Cu., Austra. COMMISSION.

Rubber Boots & Shoes

We are the sole agents of the celebrated Stewart Babber Company, Rochester, H. Y.
Sisse and styles of all kinds of Rubber Shoes furnished. Goods equal to any other make. Arctics, Alashas, Boots, Sandala, and Wool-Lined Goods.
Send for price-list.

JAMES P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 Bast Washing

CANDY CRLEBRATED throughout the Union-expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at \$5,66,600 per \$5. Address other QUETRIR, Confessions QUETRIR, Confessions of the Confession of

AUCTION SALES:

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker Will hold his Thirty-second Auction Sale of

far better facilities and is much more liberal in its management than the Union Pacific. The arrangements made yesterday for the comfort of those who take this line next summer are as com-plets and perfect as possible, and nothing has been left undone to keep up the excellent repu-tation the passenger department of this road has already earned for good management and fair treatment of its patrons. Mr. James Johnson the, popular General Southern Agent of the Illinois Central Baltroad is in this city consulting with the managers of the road in regard to the Southern business. FORFEITED PLEDGES

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms. 108 East Madison-st. TUESDAY, NOV. 30, MORNING AND EVERING

THE MISSISSIPPI AT DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dunuque, Ia. Nov. 29.—Navigation on the
Upper Misaissippi has closed. There has been
less interruption by low water and floods than

last year, and prices have averaged better, so that the various lines close their ledgers with

more satisfaction this year than last. The total number of rafts, tow-boats, and packers are a follows: Packets. 363; rafts and tow-boats 2,109; barges, 773; rafts, 1,457. The rive opened by the ice moving out March 13, 1875.

CHARLIE ROSS AGAIN.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Be Wise in Time.

If you are not, you will lose the golden op-portunity of buying one of those elegant suburban home lots of Ira Brown at Park Ridge.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at w. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. Fr sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Brand's Presentation Photographs. The finest and most expensive card pictures, \$3 per ozen. Studios 596 Wabash-av.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS—Nov. 29, H. V. S. Brooks, aged 73 years, Funeral from his late residence, No. 837 Wahash-av. m Wednesday, Dec. I., at 2 o'clock p. m. Remain aken to Oakwood Cometery on 3 p. m. train. LSF Rochester and Scheneciady (N. Y.) papers pleas

Funeral Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock a, m., from 1013 South Dearborn-st., by carriages to Calvary.

8HEWELL—At the residence of R. S. Slocum, at Rinsdale, Illi., Monday morning, Nov. 22, Fred S. Slocum, from the effects of a railroad socident.

Funeral from the effects of a railroad socident.

Funeral from the seffects of a railroad socident.

Funeral from the seffects of a railroad socident.

Finends of the family are invited to attend.

EF Brooklyn (N. Y.), Cincinnati (O.), and St. Louis papers please copy.

COTTER—At her residence, 290 Twenty-ninth-at, Nov. 21, Mrs. Julia A. Cotter, aged 31 years.

High Mass at St. John's Church, Eighteemth and Clark-sta, on Wednesday morning at Sociock. Thence to St. Paul & Milwaukee depot, for interment at Waisrtown, Wis.

EF Boston and Cawego papers please copy.

LEACH—In this city, Nov. 22, of diphtharial croup.

LEACH—In this city, Nov. 28, of diphtherial croup, Walter Henry, aged 3 years and 10 months, youngest son of James and Catherine Leach.

Funeral from residence, No. 1210 West Van Buren street, today (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEDICAL DR. S. D. HOWE'S

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 29.-Telegrap

ring at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Commencing as 10 k. in. sens take p. a.

The collection is large and varied, consisting in part of fine Gold and Silver Watches, American, Swin, as English make Kay and Stem Winders, Diamon, and Coral Jewsley, Silver as Plated Ware, Solid Gold and Gold Frated China, Op are and Field Glasses, Musical and Mathematical in atruments, Ladies' and Genta' Goods, together with large assortment of other merchandiss.

WM. A. BUTTEES & CO., Antitioners.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE. STOCK OF GROCERIES Liquors, Wines, and Cigars, dnesday Morning, Dec. 1, at 10 o'ciock, at our sale one, 106 East Madison-st. Sale peremptor, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austionses

Cutters!! Cutters!! AT AUCTION.

parties in Des Moines and the father of Charlie Ross, in Philadelphia, in regard to a little boy found in possession of a man here and supposed to be the little Charlie. He answers the description almost exactly. Pictures have been taken of the boy and sent to his father. The man in whose possession he is claims that he is his son. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29 .- The Nation HORSE, BUGGY, & HARNES Grange voted thanks to-day to the retiring Mas-ter, Dudley W. Adams, of Minnesots, for faith-ful services while in the office. It also appointed a committee to examine into the accuracy of the weather reports, and the best means of notify-ing farmers of the probabilities.

AT AUCTION, To pay keeping charges, Wednesday Morning at 11 o'clock, rear of Butters & Co.'s Auction & WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, at 2:30 o'c STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOOD

Until Dec. 7 they can be had for \$100; after that date they will cost you \$200 each. It is a grand opportunity. To accommodate laboring men and clerks, Mr. Brown's office, Room 4, No. 142 LaSalle street, will be kept open every evening this week. BOOTS & SHORE porters, jobbers, and manufacturers. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ancience

Fixtures and Fittings Of the old established
MANUFACTURING BAKERY.

Barstow's Wrought-Iron Furnace.
Perfectly gas and dust tight. No overheated radiating surface. Economy and great power. A new and valuable improvement. To be seen at Dalton's, 192 and 194 State street. No. 27 Blue Island-av., will be sold at auction TUB DAY MORNING, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, on the pres-sec. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness. At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st. Wednesday Morning, Dec. 1, at 9:30 c'dioch, White Granite, Rockingham and Isliew Ware, Wood en Ware, Wines, Liquors, &c. Table Glassware, Fine Table Cutlery.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

Regular Auction Sale, Tuesday, Nov. 30. Special bargains will be offered, as we are in receipt New features in Gloves and Militans; Little dome well associed in Gents' and Ladies' war. Continued eals of fine Table and Pochet Ording, the Basors, Silver-Plated Ware, Etc. Large and very attractive lines of Gent/, Laine, Misses', and Children's Cotton and Wooles and Insty Balmoral Housery, Ladies' fine Underwar, Cosm, Dress Trimmings, Etc. Large and handsome time of Gents' and Ledius' all

CARPETS Regular Sale at 11 o'clock, Choice Par sing sales of Carpeia GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 79 Walnut. or.

GROCERIES AND FIXTURES.

Sugars, Coffess, and Teas, Fancy Groomies, Rotory, Orockery, Dounter and Platform Scales, the Aver, Show Cases, Counters, large Ice Chest, 192 Iornes, two Sets Harness, two Covered Warons.

GEO. P. GORE & OO., Audioness, 56 and 70 Waland-65.

WE HAVE SEVERAL Large Boot and Shoe Factor Accounts that must be closed at once, as they her stopped manufacturing. We shall, therefore, at on AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES For Wednesday, Dec. 1, in addition to our usual large 450 CASES

Moving both Samples & Duplicates GEO, P. GORE & CO., 63 and 75 Walnut-st. THURSDAY, DEC. 9. Auction Sale of Men's and Boys

Custom-Made Clothing.

Latest styles in fine and medium Gradus. The Overcoats, Suita, Coats, Pantaloons, Vesis, &s., Gioves, Gauntiets, and Mita, in endless variety, Sich line of Beaded Goods, Buttons, Friages, and Dress Trimminues.

Men's and Boys' Hais, Caps, and Turbans.

Also, regular sale of a wall-assorted stock of and Fancy Dry Goods.

Baguiar sale of CARPETS at 11 o'dieck.

Bales open promptly \$6 9:50 s. m., GEO, P. GORE & OO., dd and 70-Walnesse.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. SPECIAL FURNITURE SAL Tuesday Morning, Nov. 30, at 9% o'cleat To close several invoices of Fine and Medium Po-Chamber Seis, Lounges, Soias, Marchetor E Stoves, Carpets, &c., &c. Aiso an invoice to ELISON, POMESOY'S CO. Stand SE Randolps

CLOSINGSALES BOOKS, 89 Madison-sta

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, at 188 m., 2 and 7 p. m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austionment By H. CHADWICK & CO.,

SPECIAL SALE OF HOLIDAY GOOS China and Porcelain Vaces and Ornamenta. Also over ONE II liferent styles of Bracketa, Wall Pocketa, Tel-ber, &c. Parties wishing bargains should sit als; dealers specially invited. LIQUORS.

Fine Old N. E. Run

VOLUME

VICTO

Overwhelming D Upon the the En

Democratic Leade Presidential H. in a The Soft-Paper

sylvania Go

Bill A

Wisconsin Wres Grasp of th tion Coa

The Great State of Her Place in lican Massachusetts Gath

publican Fold

Chicago Retrieved in of Gamblers

Denied Contro Graphic Scenes Atte

NEW Y

NEW YORK, NOV. 3-3

New York, Nov. 2.— beadquarters claim the Stand a two-thirds majority

ALRAN
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—
the city by 500, and the suced majority.

MAJORITIES By Dutchess County gives Republican gain, 3,830.
Senece County. Birelow

Republican gain, 3,830.
Senecs County, Rigelow lican gain, 100.

Allegheny County, Se Renaselaer County, 500.
Trogs County, 400 Republican gain County, 500.

Columbia County commated), Bigelow, 324 magover 1,000. Schenectady and, 156 majority; Republican gain Wyoming County, complexity; Republican gain Mings County, complexity Pepublican gain Mings County, complexity Republican gain The indications are the is elected Sheriff of Br Rowe, Democratic State tick, 7,000.

Monroe County complexity and the selected Sheriff of Br Rowe, Democratic candidably defeared.

Monroe County complexity and State of S

NEW YORK, Nov. 3-17
Times estimates the Senate, 22 Republicans, 43
bly, 50 Republicans, 43
the election of the entire by 5,000 to 8,000 majorit by 5,000 to 8,000 majorit and the selection of the Asso-Additional

NEW YORK, NOV. 2.—3
the interior of the State lican gaios.

Eighty-four city distriction of the State lican gaios are that Sigelow city with over 25,000 ms

One hundred and twee election districts give 10,468; Oiney, 9,772; P 3,582; Hackett, 15,503.

The Tammany ticket by a decided majority.

The Republicans claim Hackett's majority Half the city has been had have carried the State by Two hundred and furiets give Rigelow 3 Oiney, 22,672; Phelps.

Hackett, 32,646.

Three bundred out tricts show and not interior of the State give Rigelow Uney, 30,100; Phelps, Hackett, 43,491.

Morrissey is elected by Encountry, N. Y. No.

New York, Nov. 2.—
Bajority for Seward, Bases 3,600,
Poughkeepsie gives
Lepublican gain, 85.
The Republican State

A Mighty Vote Polle

in this STATE EL

NEW YORK, Nov. 2-2 State are very late con that the Legislature in becan. New York elects Assemblymen from the Kings County returns fiv Mayor is very considerab of the Brooklyn ring and

vote, with the except tion districts in the bly District, shows th Bigelow, 73,515; Seward. Phalps, 71,029; Smythe, THE STATE CLAIMED B

Venango County—Eig.
Oil City and Franklin, a
jority of 135, a Democra
Warran County—Seve
publican majority of 57,